Gospel in all Lands 150 5th

Zion's Herald

Wednesday, November 2, 1898

Rev. John W. Hamilton, D. D.

Senior Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER

"DEARBORN."

OUR widely-advertised Peace Jubilee did not go out in "a blaze of glory," as was fondly anticipated by the managers. It was a great advertisement for Chicago, and, according to ex-Governor Altgeldt, must have netted the Republican Party some 25,000 votes. The President's speeches are generally praised for their discretion, patriotism and defence of the domestic virtues. They studiously avoided any direct reference to the scandal of army mismanagement or the policy of the Government touching the disposition of the Philippines. If there were references that seemed to favor a policy of expansion, there were other statements that warned us against covetousness. Everybody is delighted with President McKinley's democratic ways, his unfailing courtesy and amiability. Distinctions of party are forgotten in the warmth of his presence.

The somewhat ostentatious part which Chicago University took in the Jubilee proceedings does not reflect the highest credit on that institution. Its conferring of the degree of doctor of laws upon President McKinley was neither dignified in manner nor quite in harmony with college precedents. There was a eulogy by Professor Small which seems wholly out of taste considering the fact that the subject of the eulogy was present and heard every word. Dr. Harper's words in conferring the degree and investing the President with the brand new gown made expressly for the occasion suggested cheapness and egotism rather than scholarly taste and dignity. Mr. William E. Curtis, the eminent newspaper correspondent, who accompanied the Presidential party in its tour, said that Mr. McKinley was bored. It is to be hoped that he was.

Before leaving the subject of the Peace Jubilee I ought to say a word about the weather — a subject which I must admit to be indescribable. I have never known during many years of personal acquaintance with the Chicago climate a more trying week for an outdoor *fête*. On some of the great stores which had planned for an elaborate display of the national colors there was scarcely anything to be seen but a mass of bedraggled, wind-swept bunting out of which had soaked the predominant color, covering the stores and pavement so that they seemed to have had a bath in terra-cotta. One of our daily papers early in the week ran out of adjectives. When the exhibit was over, feeling that the subject had not been properly handled and having recovered its breath, so to speak, it published in its editorial columns a list of expletives which it dedicated to its readers for their private use in expressing their feelings on the subject of the weather. Here is the list for the benefit of any of your readers who happened to be in Chicago during Jubilee week: "The weather of the Jubilee week has been nasty, abominable, disgraceful, abhorrent, bestial, brutal, vicious, hideous, repellent, exasperating, muggy, misty, moist, sloppy, slippery, infamous, reprehensible, insupportable, intolerable, pestilential, Lethean, mournful, depressing, discouraging, debilitating, execrable, cold, clammy, watery, wild, depraved, perverse, uncalled-for, villainous, irreclaimable, degenerate, vile, unspeakable, insufferable, joy-killing, soul-destroying, hell-engendered, and altogether damnably bad."

* * *

Our Annual Conference, as I predicted in my last letter, was very quiet and was characterized by few changes. There were no changes, apparently, that were not demanded by our statute of limitation. A. M. White, who has served so acceptably for five years at Wesley, goes to Austin, a West Side suburb, and a much smaller charge. M. W. Satterfield, who had completed the full term at Austin, is appointed to Fulton St., succeeding Dr. Parkhurst, whose calls to the lecture field have been so numerous and so urgent that he has at last consented to give his whole time to this branch of work. Dr. Parkhurst is an able expositor of the Scriptures, striking, interesting, scholarly, devout, wholly free from eccentricities and hobbies. His work cannot but be increasingly profitable to the church. Rev. O. H. Cessna, another five-year man and a faithful and successful pastor and preacher, goes to Wesley Church. These represent the most important changes.

The banquet given by the Methodist Social Union to the members of the Conference was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this city. It seemed as though all the Methodists in the city were out. Many were unable to get seats at the tables and were obliged to go to restaurants and neighboring hotels. It was a fine banquet. The toasts were good, and there was general satisfaction. Dr. Wm. E. Quine, president of the Union, has proved himself a model manager. He is dignified, graceful, happy in his public remarks, and has a good supply of common sense in dealing with the embarrassing questions which come before him. He is twice blessed in having for a helpmate one who is thoroughly interested in the work of our church, a lady of rare tact and grace. She has just been re-elected president of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Never was a Conference more fortunate in its presiding officer. Bishop Warren gave

[Continued on page 1406]

"Doctor, what is free alkali?"

"The alkali used in the manufacture of soap is a strong chemical and is destructive of animal and vegetable tissue.

"Pure soap is harmless, but when the soap is carelessly or dishonestly made, alkali is left in it and it is then said to be 'free.' Soap containing free alkali should not be used where it may do damage.

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All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

Troops for Cuba

The Seventh Army Corps has been selected as the first to be sent to Cuba when Spanish rule comes to an end. This corps now consists of the Seventh United States Cavalry and twelve regiments of Volunteer Infantry. The volunteers represent the following States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska. The Nebraska Regiment is commanded by Col. Wm. J. Bryan. Major-General Fitzhugh Lee is at the head of the Seventh Army Corps, and its two divisions are commanded by Major-General J. Warren Keifer and Major-General Francis V. Greene.

More Trouble for the Railroads

The Trunk Lines have been very much disturbed all summer because of the cutting in rates for passenger and freight traffic by several different lines, especially by the Canadian Pacific. That matter is no sooner settled by the Interstate Commerce Commission than they face another difficulty. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the agreement to maintain certain rates is a violation of the Anti-Trust Law, and that they must abandon it. Thirty-two railroad companies are affected by the decision, but this was not unexpected since it was practically settled some time ago on another issue. The court decided then that any arrangement, understanding or agreement among competing lines by which competition is prevented, is a violation of law. Such an agreement the court finds in the Joint Traffic Association, and it must therefore dissolve. This will open the door for another war of rates, and Congress will be asked to enact some legislation to protect solvent roads from the fierce competition of bankrupt organizations. A very large number of railroad managers are in favor of legalizing some pooling arrangement to take the place of the Joint Traffic Association. This Association was one of the immediate results of the anti-pooling legislation. Possibly the remedy may be found by authorizing the Interstate Commission to approve some plan to be agreed upon by the railroads, but just at present the means of solving the difficulties have not been suggested.

The Hard Fate of the Negro

It was only yesterday that we were hearing chanted the praises of the Negro soldiers in Cuba; today we are reading of the killing of ten Negroes in a Mississippi town and probably as many more in North Carolina, of several lynchings in Georgia and Texas, and of the troubles of the colored miners in Illinois. If one seeks the reason for this change of sentiment he is told on the one hand that the Negroes in the South have become inflated with the praises of their military brethren; on the other he is told that the white people are jealous of them! South of the Tennessee line the Negroes have no political rights worth the naming. Since the United States Supreme Court upheld the Mississippi constitution which practically disfranchises the whole race, other Southern States know that the power of the Negro is not worth taking into account politically. Even North Carolina, a State which up to this time has been more liberal in her treatment of the Negro than any other Southern State, has entered upon a new *régime* and raised the cry of a white man's government. The Negroes there are in a state of terror, and they are not likely to appear at the polls in very large numbers at the coming election. Indeed, some business men of Wilmington in that State have asked the Governor to "suppress" the Republican county ticket to avoid the danger of disturbances on election day. The Governor refused to grant the request, but the request itself is about the most remarkable incident of American politics. That it is possible to make such a demand, in any part of this country, is a severe reflection. It bodes ill for any land when such a condition of things exists, and most of all for a land with a mission such as ours. Nothing that has occurred since the civil war is more reprehensible than the barefaced attempt to disfranchise a party to preserve peace.

The Disarmament of Europe

It is easy to talk of the disarmament of Europe, but it would be a very difficult matter to re-adjust the social and industrial relations. The standing armies of Europe number 2,960,000 men on a peace footing; while on a war footing they number 16,945,000 men. To these must be added millions more who have had a military training, but who are now superannuated. To disband all army organizations, and turn these men into the peaceful avocations, would work hardships innumerable. Disciplined as they are by long years of training, the great majority of them would be more than a match for the hosts of undisciplined workmen who are now employed in the manifold pursuits of peace. The labor market would be demoralized, and for at least a generation there would be a severe struggle for bread. Russia maintains a standing army of 870,000 men in time of peace. We can imagine what would be the effect of suddenly flooding the labor market in any country by the addition of almost a million men to the laborers. Disarmament must needs come, but if it should come too suddenly it may well be questioned whether the world would reap any immediate benefits. Theoretically disarmament is very much to be desired; practically it is beset with difficulties that may well cause hesitation in the minds of the most ardent lovers of peace.

Fall of the French Ministry

There was great excitement in the French Chamber of Deputies last week. A violent tirade against the Ministry, at the very opening of the session, caused the Minister of War contemptuously to resign his office. A test vote showed 52 majority against the Ministry, and their resignations were at once placed in the hands of President Faure. It is noticeable that not a word was said about Fashoda, although France and England are popularly supposed to be on the point of going to war on the question of its occupancy. It was all Dreyfus. The anti-revisionists have won. Although the present cabinet was formed last June, no less than three different Ministers of War have had a place in it. Cavaignac, a man of the utmost probity, declared his conviction that Dreyfus was guilty, and resigned rather than become a party to his escape from punishment. His successor, a man of brilliant courage, dared not risk revision. At the last minute, in the presence of deputies mad with passion, Chanoine, the third Minister of War, followed the others out of the cabinet. M. Brisson, the Premier, vigorously protested against the resignation of M. Chanoine as unprecedented and unwarranted. The cabinet knew nothing of his intention to resign, although all its members were present at a meeting held that morning, and Chanoine had agreed with them in the policy of revision by the Cour de Cassation. The deputies would neither hear nor heed, and so, having overthrown the Ministry, they adjourned until the 4th inst., with cries of "Long live the Army!" "Long live the Republic!" It is said that President Faure is in favor of appointing a civilian to the position of Minister of War in order to assert the

supremacy of the civil over the military. As in the Chamber of Deputies, so in the streets, where thousands of people surged and shouted all day and far into the night, not a word was heard about Fashoda. No anti-British cries were raised. The populace were far more concerned with domestic problems than with international complications. The people vented their spite against Dreyfus, the Jews, and the revisionists. They showed their contempt when ordered to move on by the police and fought like tigers; but when ordered to move on by the soldiers they shouted "Long live the Army!" and promptly obeyed. The Army is supreme; and were there at hand some general of acknowledged fame and ability, he would find it easy to make himself dictator. Thus serious is the present condition of the French Republic.

Nikola Tesla Again

It is announced that patents have recently been issued to Tesla, the inventor, for the transmission of large quantities of electricity from one point to another through the air without the aid of wires. It has long been known that rarefied air is a good conductor of electricity, and various plans have been suggested for utilizing this property. At present the electrical power developed at Niagara Falls is transmitted to Buffalo over an expensive pole line. If it were possible to transmit this without the expense of maintaining the line, the cost would be very much reduced. This is what Prof. Tesla claims to be able to do. He first develops the electrical energy to a very high pressure. He then leads the current to the earth and also to a point sufficiently elevated to find an atmosphere so rarefied as to conduct that particular current. There must also be another terminal where the atmosphere is of the same density, equipped with a receiver to take the current and convey it to the earth through suitable means for transforming and utilizing it. If Tesla proves successful in this, he will open unlimited sources of practically costless power, and the thunderbolts which Nature hurls for destruction man will be able to throw to remote points to be made useful in doing the work of the world.

Our Inland Seas

Important changes have taken place on the Great Lakes during the last ten years. It is difficult to keep pace with these commercial highways over which products are transported to no less than eighteen great States. It is not so very long ago that the vessels built on the Lakes carried from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of freight only. Ten years ago one of 3,000 tons was considered as large as could be used with profit. Such ships cost at that time about $200,000. Now the shipbuilders of that region turn out a vessel that will carry 8,000 tons. And these larger boats cost very little, if any, more than those built ten years ago. It is no wonder that the great cities of the Lakes added more than a million inhabitants between 1880 and 1890, and that the industries were then, and are now, extending in all directions. The present war with Spain has drawn on the Lakes to a considerable extent. On the first of October the Atlantic Transportation Company purchased four steamers and thirty-nine barges at Cleveland and transferred them to the Atlantic. These vessels represent almost 70,000 tons and are insured for more than a million dollars.

Test of Armor Plate

The first plate of the armor for the battleship Wisconsin now under construction at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, was tested last week. The 15-inch plate, representing more than 700 tons of barbette armor, was subjected to the blow of two projectiles fired from a 10-inch rifle with full service charges. The first shot was fired with a velocity of 1,513 feet per second. The result was to break the head of the projectile and to penetrate the plate about seven inches. There were no large cracks. The second shot was with a velocity of 1,903 feet per second, the same gun being used. This projectile was broken in three pieces, the nose going through the plate and into the oaken backing behind. A large crack was made, but this was expected as the point of impact was only 36 inches from the side of the plate. The plate stood the test successfully, and at its conclusion had only one crack of a trivial character not extending through the plate. This trial assures the acceptance of the entire group of plates. Ordnance officers, while pleased with the showing made by this plate treated with the Harvey process, are confident that a plate treated with the Krupp process is better. They say that a 10-inch projectile cannot penetrate a 15-inch plate except when the highest velocities are used.

The Albany

Before war was declared, when we were buying such ships as the other nations were willing to sell, we bought two from Brazil — the Amazonas, which has done such good service in our Navy as the New Orleans, and her sister ship, as yet uncompleted, which we re-named the Albany. This latter ship has been in British shipyards all this time, apparently forgotten by our government. Now that active hostilities have ceased, our attention is again turned towards it. Whether the British government will be willing to permit a man of war to leave her coast for a nation yet nominally at war is a question for the diplomats to discuss. The Albany is in a condition to make the voyage across the Atlantic, although there still remains a good deal of work to be done on her. Spain may object to England's allowing us to take possession of the ship, and in that case the Albany will probably have to wait still longer before she can fly our flag and become a part of our Navy.

A Postal Convenience

Since the disappearance of fractional currency it has been inconvenient to send small sums of money by mail. The comparatively few money-order post-offices in the country do not begin to supply the need. It is now proposed that the Government shall issue a special fractional currency in sums from five cents to three dollars, redeemable at any post-office at any time by whomsoever presented; but with blank spaces in which one may write the name of some person to whom he wishes to send money, thus converting it into a regular check drawn on the local post-office — and of course payable only to the person named. To do this he must affix a two-cent stamp. The revenue from this source, with the natural loss from wear and tear, will amply compensate the Government; the expenses of the money-order system will be very much reduced, and the convenience of the public increased a hundred-fold. Congress will be urged to adopt the suggestion at its next session.

An American Monolith

The Egyptians were wonderfully clever in quarrying monoliths of great size. The obelisks still excite the envy and the wonder of workers in stone. While we have nothing that can be compared with those ancient specimens, there has recently been quarried and dressed, at Barre, Vermont, a single stone 55 feet in length — only nineteen feet less than the obelisk in New York's Central Park. It is to be placed on a base ten feet high and sixteen feet square in Lake View Cemetery at Cleveland, Ohio, to mark the family lot of John D. Rockefeller. Special cars were constructed to convey it, and bridges over which it had to pass were carefully inspected to ascertain if they could safely bear the weight of this immense mass of solid stone. It will be set up this month, and will doubtless serve to mark for many years the highest triumph of the stone-cutter's art in America.

Murder by Mail

Some weeks ago a woman residing in one of the Pacific States is alleged to have sent a package of poisoned candy by mail to a woman residing in one of the Atlantic States. Death resulted from eating the candy. Requisition was made for the extradition of the alleged murderess, but the courts have decided that she is not a fugitive from justice and therefore cannot be extradited. The ruling is that flight from justice must be actual and not constructive. The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court, but it is not expected that the decision will be overruled, although the question has never been presented in just that form before. At present our laws make no provision for the trial and punishment of a murderer who, while not leaving his own State, murders the resident of another State; nor is there, so it is said, any authority for any State or States to enact legislation providing for this class of crimes. The readiest way of compassing the difficulty appears to be in the suggestion that Congress pass a law making it a capital crime for any person to use the mails for the transmission of poison with the purpose of destroying human life. It is high time that some remedy was found to meet such cases. In the meantime the woman has been indicted for murder and will be tried in the State where she

lives, but there are many legal difficulties to prevent her conviction and punishment.

Naval Stations at Porto Rico

At last we are to have a naval station in the West Indies. It has long been needed. Attempts have been made to secure Samana Bay, San Nicolo Mole and St. Thomas, at different times, but they have all failed. Now Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., of Rockland, Me., has been ordered to command the station to be established at Porto Rico. Other officers have also been ordered, and preparations for a station will be completed as soon as possible. Stores and supplies will be sent immediately, and arrangements for making lesser repairs on men-of-war in that neighborhood. It is probable that at no distant date a ship may be stationed there as a permanent receiving ship for stores and men.

The Joint High Commission

The Commissioners appointed by the United States for the settlement of certain troublesome questions long pending, re-assembled in Washington on Tuesday. Our Secretary of State and the British Ambassador conferred together last week, and both are hopeful that by the time Congress assembles the Commission will have completed its labors and drawn up a treaty that will commend itself to the high contracting parties. It is something of a disappointment to learn that Lord Herschell is fearful that it will be impossible to agree upon any reciprocity proposition, but the authorities in Washington are more hopeful, believing that both sides will make concessions in order to insure an agreement. The question of seal fishing in Bering Sea will probably be settled by agreeing to buy the Canadian sealers and their outfits. This will cost the United States at least $300,000. The Alaskan boundary is already in a fair way of settlement, but the fisheries present difficulties very hard to overcome. The concessions demanded by the British and Canadian Commissioners, as thus far presented, are not acceptable either to the American Commissioners or to the people of the United States who are interested in the fishing business. The greatest contention is at this point. This settled, all the other questions might easily be adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

The French Cour de Cassation

The Dreyfus case has been sent to the Court of Appeals, which is known as the Cour de Cassation. The powers of this Court are sufficient for all practical purposes, but limited to a certain field of inquiry. It has declined to order the release of Dreyfus, and the report that it has ordered him to be brought to Paris is probably not true. It decided last Saturday to grant a revision of the case. A supplemental inquiry will now be instituted, and it is quite possible Dreyfus may be brought to Paris. Once before the Court, he may be examined, and the circumstances of his trial investigated; but the Court cannot try the case. If it can be shown that justice was not done, or that any new evidence has come to light since the former trial, the Court may order a new trial by the military authorities. In the present excited state of feeling in military circles it is very far from certain that Dreyfus would be acquitted. It has all along been evident that there is a great deal more in this case than has ever come to light, and it is very doubtful if the world ever learns the whole truth.

The Coast Signal Service

It was created, as our readers remember, for the purpose of promptly notifying the authorities at Washington of the approach to our coast of an enemy's ship. Its stations extended from Maine to Texas. These stations (thirty-six in number) were manned by naval militia — 18 officers and 210 men. They were reinforced by the watchful crews of the life-saving service (1,443 men) and by lighthouse keepers and weather bureau observers. They served their purpose well during the recent war. Capt. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., who superintended the service, in his official report recommends its perpetuation as an integral part of a national coast-defense system manned by the naval militia. He suggests locations for thirteen permanent stations and equipment supplies of the same, and cites the custom of every European country in confirmation. He believes that the system could be economically inaugurated and maintained, and would constitute a valuable training school for the emergencies of war. His recommendations have weight, but it is doubtful if they are heeded.

Proposition to Raise the Maine

Some surprise was manifest in naval circles to learn that a San Francisco wrecking company had asked permission to make an attempt to raise the battleship Maine. The company has had experience in raising vessels on the Pacific Coast, and the offer appears to be made in good faith. The ship is probably buried in the mud, and theoretically the time has passed for a successful attempt to raise her. The company making the offer proposes to blow the mud from under the wreck by forcing streams of of water at high pressure against it, and then to pass chains underneath. These chains will be attached to a framework buoyed by a system of steel barrels. Similar barrels will be utilized about the wreck wherever opportunity offers. By this means it is hoped to develop power enough to lift the vessel from the mud and suspend her by the barrel-supported framework. The water of the harbor is perfectly smooth, and the mud is very soft. These are very great advantages. That they will outweigh the disadvantages incident to the condition of the Maine, and the length of time she has been settling into the mud, seems improbable. As the company demands no money from the Government, and as it agrees to give the Government the refusal of the ship when raised, subject to claims for salvage, there does not appear to be any reason why its request should not be granted. The company is convinced that if it is possible to raise the ship the expenses would be met in a very short time by putting her on exhibition in various cities. The result of this proposition will be awaited with great interest.

The News from the Peace Commissioners

So far as we may trust the reports from Paris, the meetings of last week produced a change in the minds of the Spanish members of the Commission. There is very little doubt that they are now convinced that it is useless to continue the attempt to make the United States responsible for the whole, or any part, of the Cuban debt. It is generally believed that Spain is willing to give us Guam, one of the Ladrones, which we need for a coaling station. These are all matters concerning which there was never any reason for disagreement, and not very much excuse for prolonged discussion.

It is evident that the question of the control of the Philippines is now engaging the attention of the Commission. This is the only real question, and the wonder is that the Commissioners have been so long in reaching it. The Spanish press assert that Spain will have to give up the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands, *in toto*. It is a very bitter pill, and Spaniards feel the humiliation most keenly. There is nothing they can do to avert the consequences of the war which their own misgovernment brought about, but that only makes them the less reconciled. The present cabinet cannot possibly survive much longer, but it is to be hoped that there will be no change until after the terms of peace have been arranged.

It is claimed, and doubtless with good reason, that the Spanish Commissioners are delaying matters until after our election. Should the Republicans be defeated, Spain will be in position to argue that the people of the United States will not support the Administration in its demands, and she will unquestionably expect to make better terms. On the other hand, if the election shows that the people are with the President, we shall probably find that the work of the Peace Commission will come to a speedy and satisfactory end. It is not likely that there will be any great delay. President McKinley is getting impatient with the conduct of the Spaniards, and he has given definite expression to his demands for the evacuation of Cuba. The United States has shown inexhaustible patience, but it may be necessary to forcibly remind Spain that we were the victors in the late conflict, and that by all the rules of civilized warfare it is the victors, and not the conquered, who fix the terms of peace. Four transports, loaded with troops, have been despatched from San Francisco for Manila. When these arrive, General Otis will have nearly eighteen thousand men under his command, and our army of occupation will be sufficient to hold the group against all comers.

[As we go to press it is stated that the entire group of islands is to be retained by the United States, and Spain is to be reimbursed for such expenses as she has incurred in making improvements in the islands.]

"A TALE" NEITHER "PLAIN," "UNVARNISHED," NOR TRUE

WE refer to the "tale" that is appearing in serial form as a historic novel in the *Christian Advocate*. It treats of the origin of Methodist journalism, and especially of the relative ages of ZION'S HERALD and the *Christian Advocate*. It is neither "plain" nor "unvarnished," for the writer, who is an adept in the use of language, is purposely ambiguous and misleading; it is not true, for the author starts out with a false premise and unscrupulously conceals and tortures testimony in order to prove his case. While we should much prefer to be silent, we cannot because our silence would be construed by many into an admission that the averments of the *Advocate* are true. We are sensitive, however, to the strongly expressed preferences of our readers, and will be as brief as possible.

The attack of the editor of the *Advocate* upon ZION'S HERALD and the Wesleyan Association is not the exercise of innocent and amusing dialectics, as some good people seem to think. It is an attack upon the title of ZION'S HERALD and an impeachment of the honor and good faith of the members of the Association, dead as well as living, and also of the agents and editors. The very long chapter of the serial in the *Advocate* for Oct. 27 is devoted principally to an account of the origin of Methodist journalism. So far as it relates to the only question at issue — whether the life of ZION'S HERALD was continuous from 1823 to the present time — it is mainly irrelevant. The editor of the *Advocate* does not introduce a single shred of new evidence to support his contention, but seeks by using the old (fully traversed by us in the former controversy), with new turns of quip and ridicule, to make a popular impression in favor of himself and his paper.

Three points only demand attention. We take them up in the following order: —

1. The statement that Dr. Wise did not accredit the continuous life of the paper. We are not prepared to admit this fact, because there is no evidence except the editor's report of a personal conversation with Dr. Wise, which squints that way. At the celebration of the semi-centennial of the HERALD, twenty-five years ago, when Dr. Wise had the facts freshly in mind, he deliberately wrote: "Without pretending to make issue with either the idealists or realists on this question, we are content with the fact that *Boston* gave Methodism its first weekly newspaper in 1823; that, what then appeared to be for our own denominational advantage, it transferred its lists to the *Christian Advocate* in 1828; and that, in obedience to the voice of a peremptory necessity of the church in New England, it resumed its publication in 1831." But grant, for the sake of the argument, that Dr. Wise does not feel positive in the case, how much weight is to be given to this fact? If he distinctly doubted the continuous life of ZION'S HERALD, would that be decisive, as the editor of the *Advocate* contends? What becomes of the verdict of the other editors of the HERALD? Is their knowledge of the facts and are their conclusions to be nullified thereby? Bradford K. Peirce, Gilbert Haven, Nelson E. Cobleigh, and Abel Stevens held unwaveringly to the fact of the continuous life of the paper, and we could fill columns with their published statements to this effect. Is it a little thing for the editor of the *Advocate* to charge these distinguished men with a deliberate intent to deceive in this matter? With affectionate reverence for Dr. Daniel Wise, we ask, are the opinions of the *four* other editors named to be overborne by *one*? No unprejudiced person will make this claim.

2. The testimony quoted from the voluntary deponent in section "IX" of this chapter of the serial, that "Every one spoke in earlier years of the *first* and *second* ZION'S HERALD," is simply incredible. We unhesitatingly make this statement because when this matter was up ten years ago we canvassed the whole ground with several men who knew all about it, notably the clear-headed Rev. Ralph W. Allen, D. D., and Rev. Stephen Cushing, D. D., who had directly to do with the return of ZION'S HERALD from New York and who is still alive, and now as then contends unequivocally for the continuous life of the paper. The witness who wrote about a first and second HERALD must suffer from mental confusion. From no other individual, in person or by letter or in any other way, have we ever heard such an intimation. The declaration of the editor of the *Advocate* in this connection that the editor of the HERALD refused "to publish troublesome dissenting communications," is not true.

3. But not less important than the mere question of continuity is the question of the honesty of some of the parties immediately concerned in the change in the numbering of ZION'S HERALD in 1868, of which the *Advocate* makes so much. The change could not have been made without the approval of the Association. In the Association at that time were at least two of the original members, Isaac Rich and Jacob Sleeper. James P. Magee was president for '67 and Jacob Sleeper in '68. Magee might have been uninformed, though it is not in any degree probable, for he was a man who went to the bottom of anything with which he had to do; but Jacob Sleeper had lived the history of the whole business. Those who knew the character and the habits of the man could not easily believe that he did not thoroughly understand the facts in this business, and none could believe that he would assent to statements or claims contrary to what he knew to be facts.

The *Advocate* attempts to make light of the statements of Franklin Rand. But Rand was almost equally an original witness. He was connected with the HERALD office almost if not quite from the days of its re-purchase, either in the printing or mailing or publishing departments. He was conversant with all the men in the Association and all the facts of its history. He was the publishing agent when the change of numbering was made which mathematically asserted the continuity of the life of ZION'S HERALD. He was not only transparently honest, as the *Advocate* declares, but he was a man who did his own thinking and reached independent conclusions. It is much easier for Dr. Buckley to twist his kindly words into a slur than to answer his oft-repeated testimony through thirty years that "the HERALD is right." We do not see how the *Advocate* can deny the assertions of these revered men without assailing their honesty.

But more, and worse, the editor of ZION'S HERALD at the time the change in the numbering took place was none other than Gilbert Haven. The editor of the *Advocate* becomes so intent to carry his point that no man's reputation is sacred to him. Do we need to assert that anything so important as a change in the numbering of the volumes of a paper of which Gilbert Haven was editor could not have taken place without his consent and advice? And does anybody that ever knew him believe for a moment that he could approve and advise such a change unless it carried both his intellectual judgment and his moral assent? We apologize to our readers for raising the question, and only do it to show the utter improbability of the supposition.

Are we to be silent, therefore, when an imputation of dishonesty and fraud is placed upon the members of the Wesleyan Association, and upon the publishers and editors of ZION'S HERALD? Is the matter to be made the subject for a display of wit, innuendo, and sarcasm? We should be false to the honored dead who cannot reply if we did not resent these repeated attacks of the editor of the *Advocate*.

The simple fact is, there has never been any good reason to question the continuous life of ZION'S HERALD, and no one has ever seriously done it except Dr. Buckley. In the last issue we challenged the editor of the *Advocate* to impeach the specific and conclusive testimony of the late Rev. Hebron Vincent, of Edgartown, who wrote when the *Advocate* discussed this question ten years ago: "*I was a subscriber for* ZION'S HERALD *some considerable time, I think certainly two or three years before it went to New York and was united with the Advocate and Journal. My name as a subscriber went to New York with it for the united paper, and was changed back to* ZION'S HERALD *after its return to New England.*" But the editor of the *Advocate* has no eyes for testimony which makes conclusively against him. To the above we add another equally conclusive link from an unexpected source. If there be one man in the whole connection who has a comprehensive and positive knowledge of the important facts of American Methodism during the last three-quarters of a century, that man is Dr. T. A. Goodwin, of Indianapolis, Ind. In an unsolicited communication received from him a few days ago, he says: —

"I began to read ZION'S HERALD in 1827 Our circuit-rider, Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, nephew of Daniel Hitt, so long connected with the early Book Concern and the father of Hon. Robert R. Hitt, the American diplomatist of international fame, brought a copy

to our house, representing it as the only Methodist weekly in America. My father subscribed for it, and among the most pleasant recollections of my childhood days are the pleasures its weekly arrival afforded the whole family, though always nearly two weeks old when it reached us. A year or two later one day we received in its stead a paper a little larger, called the *Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald*, with a short announcement that the HERALD had united with two other papers, and its subscribers would receive the resultant, in lieu of the HERALD, and we read it as the HERALD, for we had paid for the HERALD only, and it certainly was as much the HERALD as it was the *Advocate* or *Journal*. Two or three years later we learned that the HERALD had withdrawn from the partnership and resumed business at its old stand in Boston. The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the remaining members of the firm, continued to come to us, but we never thought of the HERALD as having to begin a new life on account of its having been for a few years associated with the other two Methodist papers under the firm name of *Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald*, any more than the remaining members should date their beginning with the new organization that the withdrawal of the HERALD left. It would be very brazen in Mr. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Smith, to claim that he was the oldest merchant in the town because Mr. Smith had withdrawn from the firm to resume business where he had been for years before the partnership was formed, or Jones had sold a dollar's worth of goods, simply because Jones retained the old store and the old customers as far as he could."

With these necessary explanations and the addition of this unimpeachable testimony to the continuous life of ZION'S HERALD, we confidently rest our case to await future chapters of this apparently endless serial. The readers of the *Advocate* are to be congratulated that the pages of their paper are being utilized in this highly interesting, instructive and edifying fashion!

SETTLED BY HIS OWN STATEMENTS

"NEW YORK."

THE *Christian Advocate* of last week contained two pages and a half to *settle* for all time the editor's opinion that ZION'S HERALD has no right to date its beginning as "1823," and to claim a substantially continuous history from that date. Into five long columns we can throw a great deal of smoke and raise historic issues of no sort of importance to the case. Smoke and noise may come from an unshotted gun. Let us get out the cold facts as stated by Dr. Buckley himself that "*settle the question*," in favor of the right of ZION'S HERALD to bear the numbers "Vol. LXXVI, Number 44, Nov. 2, 1898."

1. In 1828 the publishers of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* bought ZION'S HERALD.

2. They at once changed their title to the "*Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald*," and continued the title to 1831, in order to hold and increase their New England patronage.

3. In 1831 the "Boston Wesleyan Association" purchased back the thing that had been sold, viz., the ZION'S HERALD part, and uniting it with the *Wesleyan Journal* continued its publication. All the heart-burnings and failures to keep contracts have nothing to do with this one fact of the continued existence of the paper, any more than various changes of names and titles have to do with the continuance of an individual's existence and his right to inherit property. Even Dr. Buckley, "sick," "dying," "dead," from eating canned corn, is the same man at each stage as simply "James Buckley, Editor," or "Lecturer," "Historian," etc., etc., the same even as when known as "Jim Buckley" by his old school and college friends. The one man lives on through all the changes.

4. If a change of place and publisher destroys the right of the paper to its original name as ZION'S HERALD, then the custom of corporations and business houses to continue their original names is a fraud. For instance, the great clothing-house of Rogers, Peet & Co., of this city, has changed its place of business several times, and the business is now owned by Mr. Martin, and neither Rogers nor Peet is in it. But the corporate name means honor, truth, reliability, and has the same kind of value a paper comes to have. So the name and title ZION'S HERALD stands for history. More than all, if the change of name is to change the date of beginning, even the *Advocate*, so long known as the *Advocate and Journal*, must reduce its figures by many years.

5. The fact that Dr. Wise and the publishers did not wake up to the fact of their right to date the origin of ZION'S HERALD to 1823, only proves, as so often illustrated in the *Advocate* itself, that the former editors of that paper had not all the light of its present one, as they only claimed a part of the earth. Even the heir to a dukedom may be ignorant of his rights for a generation, and yet come to know and wear its coronet.

Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D.

DR. HAMILTON, the senior corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, which is to hold its annual meeting in Bromfield St. Church, this city, commencing on Monday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., is always sure of a warm welcome to New England. He came logically to the position which he holds. Always an unfeigned friend of the Negro, and a representative of the loyalty of New England to the Negro, he has spoken bravely for both in every place and at whatever cost. The deliberations of the Society at this annual session will awaken general and sympathetic interest. Dr. M. C. B. Mason, his colleague, is a favorite among us, as is also the assistant secretary, Dr. W. H. W. Rees.

THE VICTORY IS WON

PULL out all the stops of the organ and let all the people sing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" over the wiping out of the debt of the Missionary Society of $186,000! The bulletin for November 3 will show that we are at least $1,000 over the line.

All unpaid pledges are now due and should be promptly paid. Make drafts and money orders payable to Homer Eaton, treasurer, addressed to 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

A. B. LEONARD,
A. J. PALMER,
W. T. SMITH.

PERSONALS

— Rev. J. C. Butcher, M. D., and family, bound for North India, sail from Vancouver on "Empress of Japan," Nov. 7.

— Dr. T. C. Iliff hopes to reach this city Nov. 2, and letters may be addressed to him in care of this paper until further notice.

— Rev. J. H. Weber began his evangelistic campaign at Winslow, Arizona, Oct. 16, and will remain in that State three or four months.

— Rev. Bostwick Hawley, D. D., has for the ninth time been elected president of the board of trustees of the Saratoga Home for Children.

— Mrs. Ballington Booth has entirely recovered her health, and is now enthusiastically busy with her chosen life-work among prison inmates.

— President Reed, of Dickinson College, is to deliver the address at the anniversary of the Pittsburg Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday evening, Nov. 13.

— The *Michigan Christian Advocate* says that Bishop Andrews, during his seventy-three years, has never been in need of calling a physician. In this fact there is reason for hearty gratitude on the part of the church.

— Rev. Dr. E. H. Latimer, of Genesee Conference, brother of the late incomparable Dr. J. E. Latimer, Dean of the Boston School of Theology, has been newly appointed presiding elder on the Genesee District, his time limit having expired on Olean District.

— The Philadelphia *Times* is responsible for the following: "After meeting many people at the League, Col. McMichael suggested that Lieut. Hobson should have a drink, to which the hero responded that he never drank anything. When asked to have a cigar, he also replied that he never smoked."

— We are pained to learn that Mr. John French, of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, is bereaved in the death of his wife. She had reached the age of 84 years. She was a most exemplary woman. The funeral was attended at her residence, Rev. C. L. Goodell officiating, assisted by Bishop Foss and Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley.

— Miss Hattie J. Bickford, of 16 Mechanic St., Dover, N. H., will send a box to Miss Mabel Hartford, of China, on the December steamer. If other friends of Miss Hartford desire to send something to her in the same box, and will forward it, express charges paid, to Miss Bickford on or before Nov. 15, she will attend to the packing and shipping.

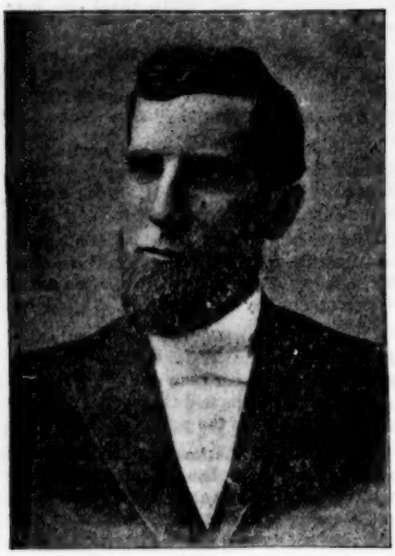
— Rev. W. Jacques, who is now serving a prosperous church in Rutland, Pa., writes: "Having recently graduated from Boston School of Theology, and thus having got in touch with New England Methodism, and also having learned to appreciate ZION'S HERALD, I now write to ask you to send it to me as a weekly visitor. I am now appointed here, having joined the Central New York Conference."

— Dr. C. A. Crane has rightly characterized the series of sermons which he is to preach on Sunday evenings at Saratoga St. Church, East Boston. He calls them "Constructive Sermons on the Personal Influence of God." The topics, beginning with Oct. 30, are: "The Kingdom of Heaven," "Dynamics," "Eternal Life," "The Atonement," "The Incarnation," "The Leaven," "Heaven and Hell." We heartily commend Dr. Crane for his effort in treating these great topics. There is nothing sensational about them, but his preaching on the eternal verities of God's truth will produce a healthy sensation, as such preaching always does. His program of services is a model which his brethren in

the ministry will find very suggestive and helpful.

— Mrs. H. A. Spencer and daughter, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., will make their home at once with the son, Rev. G. H. Spencer, at Newton Centre.

— We are happy to present to our readers the face of Dr. Swallow, editor of the *Pennsylvania Methodist*, who is making such a



REV. SILAS C. SWALLOW, D. D.
Prohibition nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania

heroic fight in the State of Pennsylvania for good government. He will receive the votes of many Republicans, and some wise politicians think his election is possible, if not probable.

— We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Pottle, wife of Rev. A. W. Pottle, of Bowdoinham, Me. We are without particulars except that she died from an apoplectic shock while her husband was necessarily absent. She was a most excellent woman, and was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.

— The *Wesleyan* of Halifax, Nova Scotia, referring editorially to the Amherst Epworth League Convention, says: "Rev. F. N. Upham of Boston, League editor of ZION'S HERALD, gave an admirable address on John Wesley. For genuine point, pungency, pathos and power, it was one of the best studies of the subject we ever listened to."

— Cards are out announcing the marriage, on Oct. 19, of Miss Minnie Bell Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Knapp, of South Boston, and Rev. W. A. Wood, of the New England Conference. On account of the illness of his father, Mr. Wood was called suddenly to Berea, Ohio, and having decided to remain with his father, he has resigned the pastorate of the Egleston Square Church. Mr. Wood's father is a Methodist minister, and preached the Gospel for half a century.

— The twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Crosby, of Wesley Church, Bath, was appropriately observed at the parsonage last week. The house, which had been recently remodeled, was beautifully decorated by a committee of ladies, and refreshments were served during the evening. Besides the twenty-five silver dollars and a medallion picture in a gold frame from the church people, there were rich gifts from other friends, including old parishioners in Bangor and Brewer.

— Rev. Henry L. Wriston, of Appleton St. Church, Holyoke, arranged for his Sunday evenings an admirable series of topics. The first, under the general head of "Historic Conversions," were: "The Copversion of Zacchæus," "The Conversion of the Eunuch," "The Conversion of Saul," "The Conversion of Cornelius," "The Conversion of Lydia," "The Conversion of the Jailer," "A Scriptural Conversion." The second, under the general head "Historic Revivals:" "The Revival under Gideon," "The Revival under Samuel," "The Revival under Asa," "The Revival under Hezekiah," "The Revival under Josiah," "Steps to a Revival."

— While we are not able to adopt the views of Rev. R. E. Bisbee, of Chicopee, the Democratic nominee for Congress in his district, we cannot fail to commend the noble and catholic spirit which he is showing in the political speeches which he is making. Could anything be finer than this paragraph with which he closed a recent address? "Friends and fellow-citizens: Every election is a momentous occasion. It is the voter's one chance to express himself. When you go to the polls, go not in anger, not in revenge, but go to express an honest conviction, acting up to all the light you have, rebuking evil, promoting the good, and hopeful of the future. Do this, and the republic will be safe."

BRIEFLETS

A telegram from Dr. J. O. Knowles, received as we go to press, states that the following are the assignments for our six patronizing Conferences: New England, New England Southern, and Vermont, Mallalieu. New Hampshire, Vincent. Maine, Warren. East Maine, Foss.

New subscribers to this paper will receive it from date to Jan. 1, 1900, for one year's subscription. Ministers can secure it for $1.50 for the same period.

We are gratified to announce that the Boston Methodist Social Union has provided for a reception and banquet to the Bishops and the General Committees of the Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid Societies, Nov. 7. Members may procure tickets at Magee's by presenting the membership coupon for November. On account of the great demand for tickets the seating capacity of the dining-hall will be increased to 450. Members are requested to select their seats before 9 A. M. Wednesday, as the sale of tickets will be opened to the public at that hour.

A Class-meeting Convention will be held in Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, Nov. 29. Dr. S. F. Upham and several pastors and leaders will speak.

It is hoped that those who are receiving a sample copy of ZION'S HERALD will be so gratified with it, upon examination, that they will desire to become subscribers. If so, let them hand their address at once to their minister. Thus the paper can be secured from date to Jan. 1, 1900, and payment can be made for the same at any time before the next Conference.

Steady, friends! If we differ on the subject of tithing, let us differ as Christians searching for the truth and determined at all hazards to find it. Let us not misinterpret one another or impute to any one wrong motives. Whatever is of God will stand, all else will go to the wall. No man was ever more unflinchingly loyal to fundamental truth as he saw it than Paul, and yet hear him as he says: "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, *thinketh no evil*." We italicize the last clause.

Our readers will share in the gratification which is felt in being able to present the first of a series of contributions from Dr. H. K. Carroll, who is now in Porto Rico. He writes with vivid interest of "A Ride Across Porto Rico."

What next? Here is the *Christian Register* advocating in a lengthy editorial and with much wisdom and earnestness that the Unitarian denomination adopt "The Itinerancy System." These are notable utterances from such a source: "How wasteful and absurd it is for us, who have only a few hundred ministers, to keep them all posted, each in his own place, preaching his word to those only who already have heard it! We have the least possible result for our expenditure of effort. There are men and women in all our congregations who never become healthily hungry for our message. Scattered through the land are thousands who are starving for the words of our faith."

Rev. Ozora S. Davis, of Springfield, Vt., of the Congregational Church, came to know and love Rev. H. A. Spencer when he was stationed in that place. The poetical tribute which he has penned appears on page 1394, and is peculiarly tender and fitting.

The unusual pressure on our space makes it necessary to commence our Chicago Letter on page 1386, but whoever once begins to read it, will eagerly follow it to another page.

The receipts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the year ending Oct. 1, 1898, as announced at the General Executive Meeting, holding its session in Indianapolis, Ind., were $327,614 45 — an increase of $13,676 59 over last year, and the largest amount ever raised by the Society. The doxology was sung from thankful hearts.

Our people should not forget the meetings this week and next, of the Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Societies. All of the business sessions will be held in Bromfield St. Church. The Church Extension meetings begin Thursday morning and continue through the week. The Freedmen's Aid meetings occur on Monday and Tuesday of next week. There will be a public mass meeting in the interest of the Church Extension Society, in Bromfield St. Church, Thursday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be given by Bishops Fowler and McCabe and one or more of the secretaries. The mass meeting in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid Society will be held in the People's Temple, Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, at which addresses will be given by Bishop Joyce and one of his colleagues, Miss Jennie E. Scott, and others. There will be special music and a stereopticon exhibition of the work of the Society. Admission to the Freedmen's Aid mass meeting will be by tickets, which may be procured of the pastors.

No word need be added to the note of triumph which is struck by the Missionary Secretaries on the preceding page, under the caption, "The Victory is Won." This victory is made more notable in connection with the fact, just learned by private advices from New York, that the regular collections have not been reduced by the effort to pay the debt, but rather have been increased by nearly forty thousand dollars. This is a glorious indication of what the Methodist Episcopal Church is able to do when once aroused to make a real offering to the Lord.

Right Way to Develop Benevolence

ONE of the most potent influences of the age, exerted in a very quiet and unobserved way, is the conviction produced in reading the volumes of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of the Central Congregational Church, Topeka, Kansas, notably "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," and "Robert Hardy's Seven Days." The germ thought of Mr. Sheldon is that the Christian should be wholly dominated by the mind that is in Christ, and seek to do in his daily life what Jesus would do if in his place. This is the true and essential idea of the Christian life, and he who has once caught the inspiration of it will never consent to a lower standard. Mr. Sheldon is, therefore, doing an epochal work, and we are gratified to learn from so many of our readers that their attention was first called to his books by the portrait of him that we presented, with a sketch of his life and work. It is important and very significant and pertinent to note the effect of his teaching upon his own congregation in the matter of benevolence as it is related in an article in the *Record of Christian Work* for November. Walter C. Veazie, of Topeka, writing of him in this excellent publication, says: "The Central Congregational pulpit stands for Christ, and for what its occupant thinks Christ would do. Its work has been earnest and loud for reform. A large majority of the church people have taken the pledge to do what Christ would have them do, and the effect of this can be seen by an onlooker in many ways. The life of the church is quite simple. Money is raised by weekly pledges. No unusual means of raising funds have ever been resorted to. No fairs, festivals, or financial suppers have ever been held in its building to ease the church pocket."

OUR BISHOPS IN SPRINGFIELD

SPECIAL REPORTER.

THE Bishops are like our Peace Commissioners in Paris — they hold their meetings with closed doors. They are the most non-communicative body that we have had in Springfield for a very long time. The reporters make very small progress in attempts to interview. They seem to be exceedingly busy. Certainly it is clear that they are by far too busy to talk with outside people. Just what they are doing is, therefore, a matter of conjecture. It is, however, understood in a general way that they are reviewing their work for the past six months and laying their plans for the next six. It has transpired in this connection that it will be some days, perhaps not until Tuesday, before it will be known what Conferences each of the Bishops will hold in the winter and spring.

Though the business may not be known to the general public, yet it is clear that the Bishops themselves are altogether too conspicuous in their general style and personality to remain unobserved and unknown. They will not be noticed for their good clothes; though they are well dressed, yet they are not advertising the art of the tailor. The only one in the number that has a spry and active step is the oldest man in the entire body. This is Bishop Bowman, who is said to be past eighty, and yet as he has been seen on the street and about the church he has the movement of a young man. He was retired from the active list in 1896, but his official retirement has not made him inactive. He is famous all over the West as a dedicator of churches, and has probably done as much of this sort of work since his retirement as any man on the Board. Bishop Newman, who has been somewhat out of health for the past six months, is present, and though he shows signs of age, yet he is apparently steadily improving and bids fair to do the work of his office for years to come. Bishop McCabe is busy as any one can well be. If the amount of mail that comes to his hotel from day to day is any indication, he is in touch with all parts of the country. It is said that he was never in greater demand for the lecture platform than at the present time. Bishop Vincent is king of all the Chautauquans, and is full of cares and honors. Bishop FitzGerald, next to Bishop Merrill, is said to be the jurist of the body. It is certain that as seen upon the street he might well be taken for a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, or any other prominent State; while Bishop Merrill might well be taken for one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Bishop Mallalieu, who is well known in Springfield, is an active, earnest, working member of the Board. Bishops Warren and Hurst are prominent for their interest in educational matters. Bishop Warren is recently home from his visit to South America and Europe. He was formerly professor at Wilbraham, where he laid the foundation of much of the greatness that he has achieved. Bishop Foss, though recently reported ill at the seat of the Genesee Conference, where he presided, is as usual in regard to health, for his trouble was only a matter of temporary indigestion. Bishop Andrews is growing gracefully old, though it must be confessed that he shows very few marks of advancing age. His duties as secretary of the Board are very numerous and exacting. It seems that the two years' work in Asia of Bishop Joyce has not in any way told upon him in the reduction of his weight or the addition of a wrinkle, though the frosts are evidently at work upon his head. Bishop Goodsell is as robust as usual, and his manly smile is a perpetual benediction. Bishop Walden is unexpectedly home from Europe, but is in good spirits and very much like himself in his general appearance. Bishop Ninde is very white as to his hair and venerable as to his appearance, and especially well known as the president of the Epworth League. Bishop Fowler has evidently profited by his trip to Europe during the summer, and seems to have overcome the illness that he was troubled with a few years ago. Bishop Cranston is said to be somewhere in China at the present time, on a two years' visitation of the various Conferences in Eastern Asia. The one whose absence is especially noticed and regretted is Bishop Foster, who for many years has been a general favorite in Springfield. He is loved and honored by all the Methodist people in this city and in all the Valley of the Connecticut. Bishop Hartzell, to whom is committed the care of all our church work in Africa, did not arrive until Friday, and he is here for only a day. It is rumored that he will leave for his field in December, to be gone for the next year and a half or two years.

The remarkable fact about this distinguished body of men is that they, with two or three exceptions, appear to be strong, vigorous, well-preserved men, and certainly most of them capable of a good number of added years of service. Unless there should be a great and unexpected change in the present conditions, it would not be at all surprising if they were all alive and present at the meeting of the General Conference in 1900.

Friday night a reception was given to the Bishops by the preachers and people of Springfield and vicinity. Trinity Church was crowded with an immense audience. Dr. Knowles was the master of ceremonies, and had the exceeding grace to make a very short and appropriate speech. He was followed by Bishops Merrill and Goodsell in most excellent speeches. The singing was grand, and the old hymns were sung with tremendous power and enthusiasm. At the close the Bishops shook hands with a thousand people more or less.

COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF M. E. CHURCH

THE College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting for its eighth annual session, Oct. 26 and 27, enjoyed delightful hospitalities at the hands of President Crawford and his colleagues of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. This flourishing institution, founded in 1815, and made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, still shows with pardonable pride the houses occupied by Matthew Simpson and Calvin Kingsley during their official connection with its administration, and also the house occupied during his student years by William McKinley, now President of the United States. On the pages of its Visitors' Book one reads among other distinguished names that of the man so widely commemorated in the colleges of the country this month, General Lafayette.

At the session of the Association between twenty and thirty colleges were represented by their presidents, and some fifteen preparatory schools, on invitation of the Association, were present as guests. President Warren officiated as chairman the morning and afternoon of Wednesday, when the following were elected as officers for the coming year: President, President Raymond of Wesleyan University; vice-president, Chancellor McDowell of the University of Denver; secretary and treasurer, President Gobin of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

A novel and interesting feature in the program was the presentation of brief reports upon the latest history, the condition and needs of the different colleges and preparatory institutions. These all, of course, presented shadows as well as lights, but the prevailing effect was encouraging.

The formal papers submitted as bases for discussion were the following: "To What Extent shall the Denominational College Express Denominationalism?" by President Goucher of the Woman's College, Baltimore; "How May we Make our Institutions more Valuable to the Church?" by Principal B. W. Hutchinson, A. M., of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; and "The Mission of the Church Academy," by Principal C. C. Wilbor, Ph. D., of Cazenovia Seminary.

By request, Dr. C. H. Payne, secretary of the Board of Education, presented the facts relative to the great Twentieth Century Thank-offerings planned by the Wesleyan Church in England, by the Methodist Church in Canada, and by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of course he did not fail to set forth the great opportunity and need of a Ten Million Commemorative Fund for the strengthening of the weak places in our own Zion and pre-eminently for the rescue of our burdened and imperiled institutions of learning. After an earnest and protracted consideration of the subject, a committee of seven was constituted to communicate with the Bishops, the editors of the church papers, the Annual Conferences, etc., in the interest of the movement. It is very hopeful that several Annual Conferences have already taken favorable action.

Special votes were adopted — admitting Scio College, Ohio, to membership in the body; extending to two years the time required to be spent in residence by candidates for the degree of Ph. D.; and providing that hereafter the regular sessions of the Association be once every two years instead of every year as hitherto. It was also arranged with the Association of the Principals that once every quadrennium, namely, the year next before a General Conference, the two associations are to meet at the same place and time. Next year being the one preceding a General Conference, the Association voted to meet the last Wednesday in October in Indianapolis.

A RIDE ACROSS PORTO RICO

H. K. CARROLL, LL. D.

THE ceremonies attending the transfer of Porto Rico from Spanish to American control were to take place on Tuesday. Of course, being on the island, I must be present. I had arrived at Ponce late Saturday night. There was but one way to reach San Juan, and that was by coach. All the coaches that make long distance trips had been engaged to take people over. To all inquiries the answer was, "There are no coaches, or horses, or drivers." When failure seemed inevitable, an urgent request from Gen. Guy V. Henry to the alcalde brought results. He summoned a wealthy man who has an extensive livery and said: "I want you to get these gentlemen to San Juan." "But I have no horses." "Then borrow horses." "I might do that, but I have no driver." "Well, drive yourself." "Your wish, senor, is a command to me; I will do it."

Next morning, a phaeton to which were harnessed two ponies, resembling our bronchos, stood at the door of the Hotel Francais, and we climbed to our seats in the gray of early dawn, just out of bed. No breakfast, of course; breakfast hour down here is eleven or twelve o'clock. But we must not travel on an empty stomach, so we stop at the plaza and sitting on a rude bench receive from Negro hands a cup of coffee and a roll. The coffee is strong, hot, thick, with a little cane sugar — it is too early for milk. We shut our eyes and swallow it, pay a few cents, and enter seriously on our journey of 130 kilometers, or 78 miles. The road is the famous military road, built by the Spaniards. Barring the lack of a few bridges, just out of Ponce, necessitating rather risky fords when the streams are full as they are now, it is a splendid highway from end to end. The ponies, lively, intelligent little beasts, make merry music, with the rat-tat-tap of their little hoofs on the smooth road-bed.

Soon the light of the sun, coming suddenly out of its warm bed in the wide sea, shows us a country as rugged as the most enthusiastic mountain-lover could desire. Behind us is the limited plain around Ponce; before us the range of mountains we are to cross. I say range; but there is no orderly arrangement such as is implied by ranges. There are valleys, of course, but not deep, not extensive, not continuous. In every valley there are mountains of lesser height, and every mountain, no matter how small, has its own valleys cut in its sides. From a distance the peaks have a wrinkled appearance, as though age had come upon them and plowed its deep lines on their faces.

We wind round and round as we gradually rise and we get ever-changing views. Now we see the peaceful sea, a great blue-black expanse lying beyond the low rim of the island; now another valley opens on the right side or the left, and we have a vista of cane-fields, banana farms and cocoanut groves, with here and there small patches of maize and other vegetables. There are no level fields; they seem to be tipped up on their edges at various angles. The vegetation is luxuriant, but nowhere suggests jungle growth. It has been cleared and is under cultivation.

The air is marvelously clear. It is not cold, but soft and sweet and delicious to the senses. We have no lap robe, and our linen crash suggests the wisdom of pulling our mackintosh over our knees. The sun is bright and high by this time, but it does not burn. It smiles upon the island and it lifts beautiful palms everywhere to wave its glad recognition. No orange trees yet, no lemon; the coffee farms are further on; so, also, we remember, with a pang, is our *almuerzo*, or breakfast. We are not to expect it until we reach Aibonito. But our Jehu, who all the time drives furiously, proposes more coffee and rolls at Coamo, while we change horses. The bread is sweet and good, but our taste for the coffee does not improve, we find. While waiting for fresh horses we study a proclamation posted on the door-post, declaring in Spanish and also in English that no change has been made in the civil laws of Porto Rico; that present civil rulers are to be respected; that no one rests under any prejudice, whether in office or not, for having served as a volunteer in the Spanish army; that persecutions of Spaniards or Spanish sympathizers will not be permitted, and that all persons are entitled to the protection of the law until they violate it.

Just before we reached Coamo we were shown a trench across the road where the Spanish army made a barricade on its retreat toward San Juan. Later we saw earthworks which they had thrown up on the heights overlooking the road, from which they could have commanded it for a long distance. Of course we met no Spanish soldiers until we reached the capital; but everywhere army wagons, drawn by mules, and homesick faces looking out from under our brown army hats were seen. How glad the boys were to see us! "Where do you live?" said one of a group with whom I chatted a few minutes. "From New Jersey." "That is just across the line from New York," he said; "I am from New York. Let me shake your hand, sir." The one question they all asked was: "Do you know when our regiment is to go back?"

At last, on the stroke of noon, we stop at Aibonito. Mine host and his family were at table. They soon cleared it, and in ten minutes we were seated and the whole family, except the father, who is a sort of king and never does anything but direct, were busy cooking and serving us. First we had fried eggs — fresh, delicious; next beefsteak cooked, like the eggs, in olive oil and accompanied with onions; then in succession fried potatoes with scraps of ham; *agnacate*, a green, pear-shaped vegetable, eaten with salt and pepper like muskmelons; fried plantain (*guineco*), a banana about the size of one's finger, of a most delicate and delicious flavor (they are never exported); good Dutch cheese, with a strip of guava jelly, a combination which one does not have to learn to like; and finally a small cup of excellent chocolate.

Night falls upon us long before we reach San Juan; but with our sixth change of ponies, we rattle down toward the capital at a pace that insures timely arrival. The dews gather (there has been a shower evidently, which we escaped), there is a mist in the air, and it seems warmer as we descend; but there is compensation, for the dampness brings delicious odors to the senses. Crickets chirp by the roadside, and small birds with soft voices twitter dreamily in the palm branches, seeming to say the silence for sleep is beginning. The faintest of breezes comes to us with spicy breath, and we know that orange and lemon trees are perfuming it. Here we stop suddenly, and the spell is quite broken. We hear cries ahead, and soon great carts, each drawn by two yokes of stalwart oxen with great spreading horns, pass us at rather close quarters, the driver wielding vigorously his long pole, with a sharp goad at the end, to compel them to give us half the road. These carts, we are told, are returning to the plantations from the capital, which is now near at hand.

We hear this almost with regret. The journey has been long, and we have had but brief resting spells, but we have been charmed with the variety the face of the country has exhibited, with the kaleidoscopic changes of landscape; and who could tire of palms and fern trees, the glossy dark leaves of the coffee tree with its green and red berries, of flowering shrub, springing grass, and beautiful blue, yellow and red blossoms? We come to the door of Hotel Inglaterra (England) kept by a Spaniard just as the clock on the mayor's palace near by chimes the hour of eight. The patient, kind little ponies will be glad to miss for awhile the long lash and the sharp "*Arre*" ("Go on"). They stop with the "*Para*" ("Whoa") without the accompanying long-drawn hiss, to neglect which means condign punishment. Poor little fellows! they expect no stall in stable, no rubbing down, no mess of oats or corn, only a field to crop their meal of grass and enjoy a few hours of rest. Faithful servants, they deserve more kindness than the people of this island know how to give. We need a branch of the S. P. C. A. here at once.

San Juan, Porto Rico.

THE VICTOR

REV. OZORA S. DAVIS.

[Tribute to the memory of REV. H. A. SPENCER.]

A knightly heart has passed; and I, who saw
His high obedience to that highest law,
Commanding him to make the Christ his goal,
In sorrow lay this tribute on his grave:
He made right conduct winsome, strong to save
His friend from lower moods by what he gave
Of his wide-visioned, brave, imperial soul.

Springfield, Vt.

We acquire much that is not only useless, but even cumbersome, if death ends all. We begin to know, and die; we begin to be, and perish. Our life is a glorious vestibule that leads to nothing, unless it be true that our existence here is but our schooling for a larger existence hereafter. — *Philip S. Mozom.*

LECTURES ON NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM

II

Greek Manuscripts--Contents, Greek Liturgical Books

DR. CASPAR RENE GREGORY.
Professor in Leipzig University.

[Six lectures were recently delivered by Dr. Gregory at the University of Pennsylvania. The first, on "Greek Manuscripts — Paleography," appeared last week. The sub-topics of the other four are: "Versions," "Church Writers," "History of Criticism," "Applied Criticism." A report of each will follow in order.]

IN the last lecture we examined the outside of the MSS., the materials of which they were made, the handwriting, etc. Today we are to speak of the "contents" of the MSS. You say, Of course the "contents" of the New Testament. But when we speak of the "contents" of MSS., we speak not only of the books themselves, but of the way in which the books are there, and we would lead you to note what else we find in the MSS. besides our present writings of the New Testament, having special reference to the liturgical books and to different parts of the New Testament in different manuscripts, and to examine how the pieces are distributed.

Note, then, that in the MSS. there are certain divisions. Some contain the four Gospels. But suppose we have such a manuscript, what is the arrangement of the contents besides the mere text of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John? How are these disposed in the manuscript itself? Generally a full four-Gospel manuscript contains in addition the letter of a learned Father, who was the friend of Constantine. He set himself to prepare a systematic plan to indicate parallel passages, showing where one passage was like to another passage in another Gospel. The system formed to some extent a Harmony of the four Gospels. And so if you take up an old Greek manuscript, you will find characters to indicate that this particular passage is found in Matthew, Mark and Luke; further down a character to indicate that this section or passage is to be found only in Matthew, and still another only in John and Matthew. And so in every point you touch in the New Testament you can find this. [The lecturer described the series of sections and canons by which this unique arrangement was carried out.] Eusebius made three hundred and fifty sections in the four Gospels, and constructed tables with the four contractions, Mt., Mr., L., J., for Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The old Father began with the Gospel of Matthew and set down in the first column the passages in Matthew, and indicated the first passage that was also found in all the Gospels, and this would be noted as the 8th section, perhaps; and the table would also indicate where this passage would be found in Mark, Luke or John. The tenth table contains those sections found only in one of the four Gospels, as, for instance, an iota indicated that the passage was found only in Matthew, and the reader would know precisely where the passage could be found in that Gospel. The size of the sections depended upon circumstances; in one case we have three sections inside of one verse, and there is sometimes more than one chapter in one section. Long sections were especially frequent in the Gospel of John, because no one else of the writers of the four Gospels has told the same story as John told it. I wish we had this table arrangement today in our English text.

The MSS. divide up the Gospels into small chapters and large chapters, the Gospel of Matthew being divided into 68 chapters, Mark into 48 chapters, Luke into 83, and John into only 18. Certain forms of type, or writing, would be used also to indicate the contents of the chapters, according to where or in how many of the Gospels found — sometimes one form of Greek letter and sometimes another. Very often these chapters agree with our English chapters, for the reason that we choose large divisions in our English text.

A word concerning the eighteen chapters of the Gospel according to St. John. Our notation of chapters has nothing to do with the original Gospels. When written, they began at the beginning and ended at the end. Generally in the Gospel of John there were eighteen Greek "chapters," and yet there were sometimes nineteen. How does this happen? The story of the adulterous woman gives occasion for this. Is that story a part of the original Gospel, or not? Now, in the light of textual criticism, there is not a particle of doubt. Judged by that, the passage does not belong to the Gospel. The eighteen chapters in the Greek show most conclusively that it does not. It was not found in the eighteen chapters. In early times no one knew about that portion of our English Version text. But when, at a much later period, people began to put that narrative into the text, they put another chapter into the manuscript with another type. How did they do this? They put, instead of the regular tenth chapter, a new tenth chapter. The old tenth chapter was on the "blind man." This chapter belonged to the MSS. as the tenth. The copyists made a new tenth about the adulterous woman, and made the eleventh to contain the account of the blind man. Then of course followed the new numbering, making nineteen.

What more may we know about the Gospels? They were read in the churches from the earliest times. How did they read them? Did they read each Gospel from a separate book, or from the collected books or in liturgical books, or bound up with the letters of Paul? They probably read them from the four Gospels, and from the ordinary copies of the Epistles. Probably at a later period some one had a notion to make "Epistle-lessons," or selections for church services. If these passages were to be read liturgically, it would often happen that some prefatory word or words must be placed before the section to be read, to bring us, so to speak, into the "swing" of the subject, as, "At that time," or "At that time Jesus went to Capernaum," or "And Jesus said," or "The Lord said." These prefatory words were commonly written on the margin, and ofttimes in red or gold ink. Suppose the lesson was for the third Sunday after Easter. Then the margin would read, "The third Sunday after Passover." But sometimes the copyist would put these words in the very body of the text, interlined between the regular lines of the Greek, and not in the margin; and instead of writing with red ink or gold would use simply black ink. And sometimes he would insert these intended to be prefatory or introductory words in the very same line with the text. Another man coming along and copying would not carefully note that fact and he would write, "And the Lord said," as a part of the text itself; and instead of using red ink he used black. Similar cases occurred not infrequently, and so a short, or even long, passage that does not belong to the original at all, through the liturgical use of the Gospels has crept into the Gospel text itself.

Again, in some of the old Greek MSS. we have prefaces written which give in succinct form much valuable information, showing, for instance, that Mark was a friend, a pupil and a companion of Peter, and the latter is represented as the author of the Gospel through inadvertency. And as St. Luke is connected in the same way with St. Paul, in the preface attached, he would be given as the author instead of Luke.

Now there is no such similarity in the Epistles as in the Gospels, but a good many learned men have given attention to the Acts and the Epistles, and prepared them for the reading of the church. Now the work of an old Father, who was evidently under a cloud, theologically speaking, in his relations to the church of his day, probably a heretical Father, who had written several prefaces for the Gospels and Epistles, has come to be exceedingly interesting because he gives a list of the chapters and counted the quotations both from the New Testament and the Old Testament. Those quoted from Deuteronomy he marked "1," those from Genesis "2," those from the Psalms "3," and those from Isaiah "4." What did he call these quotations? Witnesses. They are the proof-texts. These verses from Isaiah proved what St. Paul said. He tried to make the New Testament intelligible to the reader. He not only wrote prefaces, but everything he could think of to make the book intelligible.

You ask: Are we able to judge of the age of MSS. in connection with this external material? Now the older a manuscript is, the less of the "external" it has attached to it. In the older MSS. you have simply, "According to Matthew," or "Gospel according to Matthew." Later, they went to the greatest extremes. People added more and more of their own ideas, so that they say, "The Gospel of Saint Matthew," "The Holy Gospel according to Saint Matthew," or "The Holy Gospel of the Holy Apostle," or "The Holy Reverend Gospel." And they kept adding more and more to the titles of the Gospels and to the titles of the Epistles and lessons, until it seemed to be the thing to add something; tradition likes to add something to make everything full. Sometimes there is added at the beginning or

the end a table giving the church readings for the whole year. Now the Greek MSS. contain in many cases the four Gospels, sometimes the Acts and the catholic Epistles, and sometimes only the letters of St. Paul.

You will probably ask me: What manuscripts contain the Apocalypse? I may say, in reply: Very few, indeed. We do find the Apocalypse very often in general theological books — an essay here by some one, and another by some other man, and then the Apocalypse — a theological book full of some good writing, and then the Apocalypse. You may find in European libraries a manuscript of only the Apocalypse. Yes. But it may have been cut out of a book on theology; some one who didn't care at all about the rest of the book cut this manuscript out of it for himself. The Apocalypse is almost never in the book which contains the other books, the other volumes, the other writings, of the New Testament.

But, you will say, have we never the entire New Testament in a single manuscript? We have just one. One Old Testament MS contains the whole of the New Testament; that is the Codex Sinaiticus, written with the four columns on the page. This contains the Apocalypse; but it contains also two or three other letters. You see that the writers or compilers did not have precisely the same view of the New Testament that we have. In this manuscript there is not only the New Testament, but the Old Testament. The Old Testament is not complete; the New Testament is complete. Another Codex probably contained the whole New Testament, but it is largely lost. And aside from these very few old ones, there are some manuscripts rather old which contain the whole of the New Testament, but were probably made for private use for Constantine by Eusebius, whom I have mentioned.

The old liturgical books are not worth much to us for textual criticism. The Greek Church printed her liturgies as she pleased, and you will find in the MSS. reading matter not found in other Gospel MSS., except in the Codex Sinaiticus. In the prayer-books of all churches you will generally find the oldest "text." People like the old, musical, well-worn text which their fathers read. So with the old Greek liturgies. They very carefully preserved the old to the exclusion of the new. Hence we can go to them for the "old." What do we find there? The lesson books present us only the New Testament in two divisions, one for the Epistles and another for the Gospels. These old Greek liturgies remind us of the continuity of the church, read now as ages ago, century after century, a bond of union.

"Whatsoever!" blessed Lord!
Am I ready for that word?
Is Thy will so dear to mine
That the whispers of Thy love —
Heard all other calls above —
Claim me, keep me wholly Thine?
Search me, teach me, hold my heart,
Draw me to Thy blessèd feet;
There, in hush or service sweet,
I would live the "better part."

— *London Christian.*

IS THE COUNTRY PREACHER OUT OF THE WORLD?

AS a matter of fact the city preacher, as he is now known, is a late product. Until recent times the world lived in the country. Now it seems to live in the town. The drift of the world into the cities is a new phenomenon. It is the unresting mark of our present race movement. In the hundred and twenty years preceding 1800, London increased in size only fifty per cent. In the years since 1800 it has increased 600 per cent. Today London has twice the population of Denmark, three times the population of Norway. Every year a city as large as Denver is added to its population. If things keep on as they are now for another century, London will be a city of 40,000,000.

REV. CLAUDIUS B. SPENCER, D. D.
Editor *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate.*

Rev. Claudius B. Spencer, D. D., was born in Michigan; joined the church when a lad; was educated at Northwestern University at Evanston; entered the Detroit Conference; spent two years on Lake Superior, then served three Detroit churches with an interval of a pastorate in Owosso, Michigan. From Detroit he was sent to Christ Church, Denver; thence to Asbury, Denver; and thence to the tripod of the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*. When he left Detroit, Dr. Samuel Plantz, now president of Lawrence University, said in an interview: "Mr. Spencer's merit lies in the fact that he is one of the best read young men in the ministry. He is especially well read on public questions, and his library is a very large one. He is one of the most forcible and clearest writers I know, and in this class of work he shows great brilliancy and versatility. He was one of the founders of the Epworth League. His preaching has the merit of covering a much larger range of thought than that of most preachers. He has been uniformly successful." We heartily concur in the very just judgment of President Plantz. The *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* is one of the most interesting, pertinent and vigorous of our exchanges. The editorial which we herewith transfer to our columns is a good illustration of the strength and fascination of his pen.

The growth of New York city into the second place in the world, the growth of Chicago, of cities generally, are illustrations of this general race migration.

In this movement a sense of isolation creeps over the country pastor, sometimes, as if he were stranded upon a solitary beach, while the boats and trains sweep past in the distance to the far-away towns. And this feeling of isolation is fed by our current religious and economic literature, which has little or nothing to say about the problems of the country, while it has volumes to say about the problems of the city.

Is the country pastor, therefore, out of the world? Is there a real isolation? Is he out of the procession of affairs? Is he out of those currents which really give character and individuality to our times?

We do not believe it. In the first place, is not the country as essential as the town? Men cannot eat railroad iron and Cordovan boots and dynamos and the products of sulphuric acid and the electrical shops. We have not yet evolved to a place where we can get on without farms. Nor have we reached a point where we can get on without country schools and the restful monotony of country life. The country is an integral part of our civilization. It is indispensable, and will be for some time to come unless we all become Christian Scientists and learn, through the unreality of matter, to get along without bread.

Now, if the country is an essential part of our world, why should it be thought to be an abandonment of this world to live and do one's life work in the country? Any such view is a mistake.

In the second place, the country, not the city, affords the best illustrations of the foundations of human society. Granted that the city, in our present industrial order, gives the best example of interdependence and brotherhood and socialism. Granted that the great shops, with their thousands of men at their machines, are the best illustrations of the economic fact that no man can live to himself alone, but that we are all members one of another. Does it follow that the country offers nothing that a man can study, that it has no original field of research, that it is a belated and uninteresting world, without the stimulus to earnest, original study such as may be furnished in the study of the slums, the sweat shops, the municipal reforms, and the other questions that occupy so large a part of our current literature?

We do not hesitate to say that the country affords as interesting a field of study of social institutions as the city, if only the preacher really wants to study these, and particularly if he is on the lookout for young folks to inspire to the study of social institutions.

It is in the country that we encounter the fundamental ideas of property. There is the "land question," as old as Moses. And if the preacher wishes to burn a little midnight oil on mastering the comparison of his little town, or his circuit, with the like conditions in America, India, early Germany, and the early English homesteads, he will find a wealth of materials which at a little cost will furnish him with the profoundest foundations of culture and learning on which to build his knowledge of those municipal questions which come last, not first, in time and in importance. What a great thing it would be, if the pastor could inspire the young country people to form a club for such study, or to pursue it as solitary readers.

The foundations of the American Republic lie in country institutions — the town meeting, instead of the packed caucus. And where there is a will there is a way; where there is a thirst for culture, for mastery, there it will be found that the country furnishes the country pastor with a rich field for study. The country pastor is no more out of the

world than the professors of mathematics or of Biblical theology are out of the world.

In the third place, the country pastor is not out of the world, because there he will find (if he tries) as intelligent and often as modern people as he is likely to find anywhere. He will find readers of the daily papers, thinkers, men who digest what they read. But what is most inspiring of all, he will meet and direct those young people who are bound for college and for the eminent places in the professional world. The majority of the presidents of the United States were country boys. It was not chance that it was so; it was in obedience to what seems to be a law of civilization.

No, the country pastor is not out of the world. If he is ambitious, he can make it a large, modern, interesting and stimulating world. — *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* (August 12, 1898).

SIDE GLANCES AT THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

"ARGUS."

BISHOP McCABE presided at the recent sessions of the Pacific Northwest Conferences, and incidentally lectured and preached in Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane in the interest of church debts. He added the Philippine Islands to Puget Sound Conference, and sent a missionary to Manila; helped consolidate the Puget Sound and Portland Universities; and telegraphed President McKinley urging him to interfere in Turkey in behalf of the Armenians and then join with Czar Nicholas in his efforts to secure universal peace. He was thoroughly himself in all that he said or did — intense, energetic and aggressive — and with a "hobby," which he rode upon all occasions. Indeed, he had several hobbies, but they were not all of the same size. He urged the preachers to take a bath occasionally, and to refrain from telling suggestive stories either in the pulpit or in private conversation. The errors of the Roman Catholic Church, particularly the doctrines of indulgences and purgatory, were persistently hammered. He thinks the great mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to checkmate Romanism. The principal "hobby," however, was tithing. He emphatically insisted that the Old Testament requirement relating to the tithe is still in force as part of the Christian system. He urged the preachers to get the people to giving "the tenth," and not to pay any attention to such teachers as the editor of ZION'S HERALD, who claim that the law of the tithe is abrogated. In his estimation this is the only way in which the Methodist Church can get enough money to "beat Rome." The Bishop declares that he intends to form an association in the church for the purpose of promoting tithing. He expects to launch it as soon as he completes the details of his plan. There is no mistaking the fact that Bishop McCabe is in dead earnest about tithing and will do his utmost to secure a general acceptance of his views. He is putting into this movement all the vim that characterized the famous crusade of "a million for missions."

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In connection with the foregoing it may be remarked that the tithing system is spreading among the churches of the Pacific Northwest. Tithers are becoming more numerous each year. Dr. Fisher, editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, is an ardent advocate of tenth-giving and is in demand for addresses upon that subject at League conventions and other district gatherings. Tithing bands are becoming popular, and quite a number of pastors are planning to organize for the purpose of extending the tithing system.

* *

A larger number of church debts were paid during the past Conference year, and more will be paid during the year just opening. It is estimated that in the four Conferences over $50 000 have been raised for debt-paying purposes. This is a very encouraging showing. There has also been a gratifying improvement in all church finances. The presiding elders, pastors and people seem to have made an agreement to do their utmost to destroy all the debts. Much of the indebtedness on church property in these Conferences is carried by the Church Extension Society. In some cases the interest has not been paid for many years.

There are churches in western Washington where local debts can be settled for twenty-five and fifty cents on the dollar. One conspicuous instance is where the holder of a second mortgage amounting to $2,700 accepted $500 cash in full settlement. At the present moment $1,000 could be so used among the churches of Oregon and Washington that it would cancel claims amounting to over $5,000. Of course this amount would have to be distributed among the smaller churches, on the principle of self-help governing the distribution of Church Extension money. The Church Extension Society can well afford to cancel unpaid interest in case all the principal is paid in settling up a large proportion of the Pacific Northwest claims. This concession should not be granted, however, unless all local debts are paid. When these churches "get on their feet" again they will be able to compensate the church at large for such concession by meeting their apportionments for Church Extension work in full. It can be said to the credit of Dr. Kynett that wherever a church in this section has shown an honest effort to get out of debt, he has made concessions to the full limit of his authority in order to secure a final settlement. The trouble with some pastors and churches here and elsewhere is that they begin to look around for outside help before they do anything to help themselves. The true method is: "Do all you can to help yourself before you ask help of others." This principle has been successfully applied in debt-paying in the Northwest and in every instance has secured unsolicited outside aid, and helped amazingly in winning the final victory.

* *

Dr. Payne was prominent in the Conferences. He was here primarily in the interest of the Board of Education. Incidentally he acted as chairman of a commission selected to arrange for the consolidation of the Puget Sound and Portland Universities. The other members of the commission were Bishop McCabe and Dr. Mains. It was a hard question to decide. Each University had sold land and it was necessary to arrange for the protection of purchasers of lots and the payment of certain antiquated debts. Then the matter of a location had to be considered. Portland and Tacoma were the rival candidates. Each place worked heroically to secure the new University. Portland was selected, and that means that the Portland people must pay all the old debts of Puget Sound University, and give lot for lot or make other satisfactory settlement with the purchasers of the land sold by the University Land Company at Tacoma. Willamette University, at Salem, Ore., was not absorbed in the consolidation, but Dr. Payne evidently hopes that the pioneer school will finally "come in," and in case she does the new University will bear the "honored name of Willamette." Matters are left in such shape that the Salem school will have another year in which to decide, as the final action will not be taken by the patronizing Conferences until next fall. For the present the faculty of Puget Sound University has largely been selected to conduct the new school. It is as follows: Chancellor, C. R. Thoburn; dean of liberal arts, Rev. J. Pomeroy; dean of conservatory of music, Professor Cozine; mathematics, Arthur E. Breece; physics, Henry Tillman; biology and geology, H. J. Clements; chemistry and mineralogy, Professor McEvers; history and English literature, B. J. Hoadley; French and German, Louis Bach; elocution, Miss Harriet Caughran, who will also act as preceptress; pedagogy, Theophil Brugger; Greek, F. S. Mendenhall. Other instructors will be chosen as the needs of the new institution demand.

This arrangement will give Oregon two church schools and Washington none with the exception of Goucher Academy at Monterano, Wash. However, the new arrangement is a vast improvement because both universities concerned were having a hard struggle.

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Seattle Methodists are interested in a project to establish a Deaconess Home in that city. The matter is in charge of a committee consisting of Rev. E. M. Randall, pastor of First Church, Rev. W. H. Selleck, of Grace, and Mrs. Brown, an experienced worker along hospital lines, wife of Rev. H. D. Brown, of Battery St. Church. The plan is to secure one hundred annual memberships at $5 each, form an association, and proceed to business in true Western style. A date has been fixed for holding the first meeting, and it is safe to predict that a deaconess — perhaps several of them — will be at work in Seattle within a month.

* *

The case against W. T. Ford in Puget Sound Conference, mentioned in a previous letter, was compromised by a withdrawal of the charges on condition that he would withdraw from the church and ministry. Preparations had been made for a vigorous prosecution, but it was thought best to settle the matter in the way specified.

* *

Rev. C. A. Owens is the name of the missionary sent to Manila by Bishop McCabe. He speaks English, French and Spanish. He is now, in company with his wife, on his way across the Pacific to his new field of labor.

Rev. W. H. Iliff, D. D., late financial agent of Portland Hospital, has been transferred to Montana and appointed chancellor of the Montana Wesleyan University.

Rev. F. L. Moore, a promising young preacher of the Oregon Conference, has entered Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. He has just completed two successful years as pastor at Roseburg, Ore.

Rev. E. V. Claypool, after eight years in the Puget Sound Conference, has been appointed pastor of First Church, Clinton, Ia.

* *

Lecturers who contemplate a tour of the Pacific Northwest will do well to write to Rev. A. S. Gregg, Seattle, Wash., regarding arrangements for lectures in that city.

* *

Several presiding elders of the Pacific Northwest have served full terms and have taken other work. They are T. A. Towner, of Walla Walla District; W. W. Van Dusen, of Spokane District; and Dr. John Parsons, of Salem District. During his term Mr. Van Dusen traveled over fifty thousand miles on his work and has preached over eleven hundred times. Mr. Towner has also looked after the interests of a large district in Southeastern Washington. Dr. Parsons was closely identified with the interests of Willamette at Salem, Ore., the head of the district. A new district was formed in Southern Oregon, and Rev. L. T. Summerville appointed presiding elder.

THE FAMILY

THROUGH THE WATERS

REV. CHARLES N. SINNETT.

The wind was east, and dark clouds landward drifted,
When I saw a frail form to the steamer lifted
By hands with faith and love and hope well gifted.

The woman's pulse stirred with a feeble motion,
But to her old home far across the ocean
Her thoughts went out in longing and devotion.

She heard the murmurs of the people standing
About the deck, the wharf, the busy landing;
One fear she knew was many a mind commanding.

"She will not live to see the shore she's seeking,"
Was what the heart, and eye, and glance were speaking;
"She will be laid 'neath waves with foam-wreaths reeking."

The woman smiled e'en in her frail condition;
Christ was with her in helpful, strong position,
She need not fear since He gave her this mission.

Up to the deck sad rumors oft were given
While sped the ship through days that numbered seven,
But never failed that hope which came from heaven.

"I rest," she said when calm lay on the ocean;
"I feel new strength," she spoke when with rude motion
The waves rolled on; with hands firm with devotion

We saw her lifted that she might discover
The hills of home, while bright skies smiled above her.
"Thank God!" she said, while heads did then uncover

As though upon the waves in loving splendor
Christ walked as in the Gospel story tender —
Dear home she saw, and all must praises render!

"One of earth's feeblest, frailest, dying daughters
Lifted by God across the troubled waters" —
This was the thought we heard from many quarters.

This hope was theirs when clouds should gloom be throwing,
And men their doubts were thickly round them strewing, —
"I'll be with you when through the waters going!"

Spofford, N. H.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful

It is dislocation and detachment from the life of God that makes things ugly. — *Emerson.*

* * *

Beauty, money, and fame cannot be carried beyond the horizon line that shuts around this cradle of a world; but love, joy, peace, gentleness, faith, meekness, temperance, are jewels which by their very nature will survive the transit of the world invisible. — *Frances E. Willard.*

* * *

If I wish to climb Mount Shasta or the peak of Chimborazo, I do not satisfy myself by looking up, and saying, "What an inaccessible summit!" but I go up the mountain, step by step. So let us begin the long but grand ascent which leads to the love of God and love of man. — *James Freeman Clarke.*

* * *

This afternoon I heard a single cricket singing, chirruping on a bank, the only one I have heard for a long time, like a squirrel, or a little bird, clear and shrill — as I fancied, like an evening robin singing in this evening of the year. A very fine and poetical strain for such a little singer. I had never before heard the cricket so like a bird. It is a remarkable note, the earth-song. — *Thoreau.*

* * *

Where, think you, does the Husbandman of souls most often see the fruit He loves so well, and hear the tones of deepest trust? Not where His gifts are most profuse, but where they are most meagre. Not within the halls of successful ambition or satiated luxury, but in cottages of poverty, and rooms dedicated to ceaseless pain. Genial almost to a miracle is the soil of sorrow. Necessary beyond all count is the pruning knife of pain. Count, if you will, the precious kinds of fruit. There is *patience*, which endures the Father's will; and *trust*, that sees the Father's hand behind the rough disguise; and *peace*, that lies still, content with the Father's plan; and *righteousness*, that conforms itself to the Father's requirements; and *love*, that clings more closely than ever to the Father's heart; and *gentleness*, which deals leniently with others, because of what we have learned of ourselves. — *Rev. F. B. Meyer.*

* * *

Trouble is different from tribulation, while it is often associated with it. Tribulation is not in itself trouble. Trouble does not necessarily come with tribulation. One man is troubled without being in tribulation; another man is in tribulation without being troubled. . . . Ah! how little we can judge of the hidden troubles, past and present, of our fellows, by the calm exterior and the untroubled appearance which they present to us. Troubles that have been met as tribulation, with its true mission to the sufferer, do not leave the appearance of trouble on the outer man. That firm-set face, which seems to show a hard or a cold nature, may represent a constant inner struggle to be firm. That glow of holy beauty, on a countenance that impresses us as saintly, may come from the light of the refiner's fire which is burning day and night in the heart below. Those cheerful words and smiles, that appear to be only the overflow of a glad and undisturbed heart, may be the rich harvest from seeds which had not been quickened unless they died, and were not fruitful except as they were nourished from hidden graves. — *H. Clay Trumbull, D. D.*

* * *

When I was a little lad startin' off for school, mother used to go to the door an' look out. When 'twas all bright sunshine, with the lark a-singin' up in the blue sky, an' the bees hummin' all about the garden, she would just put on my cap an' give me a kiss an' send me skippin' over the fields. But 'pon the stormy days, when the wind came howlin', an' you could hear the ground-swell roarin', an' there was nothin' but great heavy clouds all over the sky, then she would tie the cap down round my ears, and button up my coat all so careful. Ah! I can see her now — how she used to stand watchin' me over the hills. Come, thou dear child o' God — that's just like 'tis with our lovin' Father in heaven. Bless Him, He do look out over the day. Whenever I think about it the words come to my heart, *Shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?* Why, poor Little-faith, 'tis put there on purpose for you. There's a worry waitin'; He do see it, an' here's the patience. There's a temptation on there; yes, He do know that, an' here's wisdom and strength. There's a bit of a trial; an' here He is waitin' to give thee a bit of courage an' faith. An' don't let that be all. 'Tis goin' to be a day o' sunshine an' gladness. Ah! He will make thee glad with His favor, an' send thee forth all cheerful to thy work. Bless Him! — *Daniel Quorm.*

* * *

Before the Ender comes, whose charioteer
Is swift or slow Disease, lay up each year
Thy harvests of well-doing, wealth that kings
Nor thieves can take away. When all the things
Thou callest thine, goods, pleasures, honors, fall,
Thou in thy virtue shalt survive them all.

— *Whittier.*

* * *

Sooner or later we find out that life is not a holiday, but a discipline. Earlier or later we all discover that the world is not a playground. It is quite clear God means it for a school. The moment we forget that, the puzzle of life begins. We try to play in school; the Master does not mind that so much for its own sake, for He likes to see His children happy, but in our playing we neglect our lessons. We do not see how much there is to learn, and we do not care. But our Master cares. He has a perfectly overpowering and inexplicable solicitude for our education; and because He loves us, He comes into the school sometimes and speaks to us. He may speak very softly and gently, or very loudly. Sometimes a look is enough, and we understand it, like Peter, and go out at once and weep bitterly. Sometimes the voice is like a thunder-clap startling a summer night. But one thing we may be sure of: the task He sets us to is never measured by our delinquency. The discipline may seem far less than our desert, or even to our eye ten times more. But it is not measured by these — it is measured by God's solicitude for our progress; measured solely by God's love; measured solely that the scholar may be better educated when he arrives at his Father. The discipline of life is a preparation for meeting the Father. — *Henry Drummond.*

GOD'S ELEVATED RAILWAY

LIDA M. KECK.

IT was once my daily custom to take a short journey on a railway train through a portion of the Miami Valley, justly noted for its scenic beauty. Each morning a fresh panorama presented itself to the eye. Just as surely, however, as I became interested in a bit of landscape, the beauties beyond would be entirely obliterated by an intervening train of cars.

This irritated me at first, but, by and by, I began to learn a lesson from the presence of the ugly freights.

The small things of life — the sinful pleasures, the worries, the disappointments, and last but by no means least in importance the ever-present query, "How can I 'turn an honest penny?'" — hide from our spirit eyes the everlasting beauty of the Infinite.

As I pondered the lesson, I began to question why this is true. It was most certainly not the size of the freight cars that hid the hills from view! The whole difficulty lay in the fact that I was on a level with the obstruction.

"Just so," I soliloquized, "is it with my soul. I am living on lower levels. My horizon is limited to the little things of life by the freight cars of existence."

But — how shall I gain an unobstructed view of the "everlasting hills?"

Instantly came the answer — "Climb!"

Ah! the infinite meaning of that word. Had ours been an elevated railway, I

could not only have looked down upon the offending freights, but, gazing far beyond them, lifted up "mine eyes unto the hills, whence cometh my help."

God desires His children to travel. We do not read much in the Bible about a stationary religion; but — God's train always has an elevated track.

The traveler on the Highway of Holiness has attained a high level. He looks beyond the obstacles that once obscured his vision. The eye that looks out of the window is no longer dimmed, for its sight is made clear by the wonderful X-ray of God's Holy Spirit.

We all may

"stand where Moses stood,
And view the landscape o'er,"

if we are willing to climb the steep side of the mountain; and, when we have reached the summit, and the beauty of the Eternal City bursts upon our view, then indeed

"Not Jordan's stream nor Death's cold flood
Can 'fright us from the shore."

Chicago, Ill.

DISAPPOINTMENT

The husbandman of human hearts am I.
Older than all the tillers of the soil,
I've seen the hopes of proudest men recoil,
And expectations pale as I passed by.
All lands are mine. Of people low and high
I gather tribute. Of his daily toil
Not one refuses when I take the spoil,
Though breaking hearts are vainly wondering why.
Yet, when I've plowed about the roots of pride,
Blown with my cold winds till weak faith was strong,
Drenched till the heart was moistened through and through,
And all its powers of fruitfulness were tried,
The hearts of men from sighing turned to song,
For life gained meaning that they never knew.

— *Christian Register.*

HALL CAINE IN SELF DEFENSE

MR HALL CAINE has at last been compelled to come to the defense of "The Christian" against the critics who either willfully or blindly misunderstand and misinterpret the relations between John Storm and Glory Quayle, the principal characters. Mr. Caine says: —

"There is no carnality in the relations of John Storm and Glory Quayle. There is no excuse for saying there exists anywhere so much as the suggestion of carnality, and the critic who makes the statement ought to be disvoiced. He is not an honest man, and he knows it.

"A religious enthusiast built on the lines of the early Christians, counting the body as nothing and the soul as all in all, conceives the idea that a girl whom he loves is being demoralized by association with certain men. He tries to rescue her from ruin, and she will not be rescued. Then a Voice seems to come to him from heaven: 'Save her at all costs. She is tottering on the brink of hell. Better a life ended than a life degraded and a soul destroyed.' He resolves to kill her body that he may save her soul.

"Now this is a resolution coming out of the very heart of spiritual love and religious enthusiasm. It has inspired the righteous fanatic a thousand times. The history of religious persecution is full of this incident. You may find it in the Bible. You may hear its echo in the words of St. Paul: 'Deliver him up to Satan for the destruction of the body that his soul may be saved in the day of the Lord.'

"The man goes to the girl's rooms, on this errand. The girl fights for her life and saves it. How? By the sacrifice of her virtue? There is not the remotest suggestion of such an outrage on art and decency. The scene of her struggle is the last illustration of the purity of her character.

"She meets the man on his own terms. He loves her: that is the first fact. His love is the root of his fanaticism. She conquers his spiritual frenzy by an appeal to his human affections. One by one she brings back the memories of their happy and innocent childhood; tells him of the days when they played and sang and rowed together; says she dreams of herself as she used to be in those dear old times. Now that she is a famous actress she sometimes gets herself up on the stage in the jersey and stocking-cap of earlier days, and in the middle of a scene she bursts out crying.

"The human chord is touched, but the man struggles to hold on to his fanatical purpose. 'Why do you remind me of those days?' he says. 'Is it only to make me realize the change in you?' 'Am I so much changed?' she answers, and to show him she is the same as ever, and it is only the surroundings of her person and her life that are different, she tears down her hair from its knot, that it may fall on to her shoulders like the hair of a young girl, and drags away the lace from her neck that her dress may resemble her girlish jersey.

"'Look at me,' she cries. 'Am I not the same as ever?' In other words, 'Isn't this she whom you loved when she was an innocent girl and you were a happy boy; and no evil thoughts of the world and the flesh and the devil had come between us?' The woman conquers. Spiritual frenzy gives place to human love. The man in the man triumphs. The fanatic in the man falls."

FLOWERS IN NOVEMBER

GEORGE E. WALSH.

THE indoor season for flowers opens this month. The early frosts have laid their icy hands upon all plant life outside, and one must look for color and inspiration in the warm, sunny windows where a few choice plants are growing under artificial, but satisfactory, conditions.

Every flower that is made to bloom in the house is precious in the sight of the owner. A few months ago we were prodigal with our flowers, but today we are careful of even the poorest bud that holds up its head with promise of future glory. Our attention now is restricted to a few square yards of garden where before it was distributed over a large space. Hence we naturally give better care to the flowers than in the summer without expending any more effort.

Apartment plants should be choice and of peculiar value, for where so few can be raised it is essential that they should be the best. One should have plants not only for the bright, sunny window, but for the hall, the parlor, the dining-room, and sitting-room. They should be selected with an idea of their appropriateness as well as for their adaptability. The stately palms, ferns, rubber plants, and similar growths give a dignified and artistic effect to the wide hall or parlor. A hanging basket of beautiful trailers and delicately flowering upright plants decorates the sitting-room. Plenty of color and rich fragrance can be endured in the dining-room, but not in bed-rooms.

There are some plants that will furnish flowers in the winter when removed far from the sun, and they should have the place of choice in the apartments back from the window garden. Ferns and very small foliage plants should occupy the centre of the dining-room table. All plants that will do well without the sun should have permanent places in the rooms where they will show off to the best advantage. They should not be crowded in the conservatory or window garden.

THE PALMS.

A word about caring for the palms is in season. These are often much-abused plants because they do so well even when neglected. Although they do better in the shade than in the sun, nearly every species likes some light, and not darkness. If they are to be kept in dark, gloomy parlors, they should be treated to a bath of light part of the time. Place them near the window where they can get the light, but not the sun, in the mornings, and keep their leaves free from dirt and dust. Wash the leaves with water twice a week, water them thoroughly every third day, and not oftener. The proper way to water them is to place the pots in a bowl of water, and let the plants soak the moisture up from below. A little water should also be dropped over their leaves to cleanse and moisten them.

The palms should be re-potted at least once a year; some do better in being potted twice a year. Too large pots should be avoided. There is more danger in selecting a pot too large than one too small. If there is plenty of pot room the roots grow so rapidly that the leaves and stalks suffer. They need to be cramped a little. Put plenty of drainage material in the bottom of the pots, and then fill with light, rich soil within an inch of the top. It is better to make the soil one-third leaf mold. Press the soil down firmly about the roots when re-potting. When the change is made, it is always well to examine the roots of the palms and hunt for insects and worms. Dead roots and soft, pulpy roots that indicate rot should be pruned off. If the roots are very thick, some of the small ones can be cut off to advantage.

WINTERING BULBS.

The successful preservation of bulbs through the winter is quite an important item to consider. We would see more of the bulbous plants in the garden if there were not so many failures in wintering them. After losing several choice collections in this way, many amateurs give up attempting to raise them, and thus a class of our most satisfactory plants is neglected.

Dahlia tubers, for instance, need to be dug up in the fall when they are fully matured, and if they are not ripe mulch them heavily and leave them in the ground until late. If they are not allowed to freeze no harm will result from their staying in the ground until almost, or quite, Thanksgiving Day. Dig them

up carefully, allowing some soil to cling to the bulbs; then let them dry a little in the sun. Put them in boxes, and pack thoroughly dry garden soil around them, press the soil firmly around the bulbs, and then remove the box to a dry cellar. The soil surrounding the bulbs will form a preservative coat that will keep out the air.

Cannas can be preserved in the same way, and they will be less likely to die then when merely bunched up in the cellar floor. It is the atmospheric effects which injure these bulbs and sap out their life. What is needed is something to protect the bulb from the air.

Gloxinias and tuberous begonias should be cut down and the bulbs left in the pots in which they have bloomed. Put these away in a dry, dark cellar, and they will rest. If they have been bedded out, treat the bulbs the same as the dahlias.

Gladiolas and montbretia should be left in the ground until very late. Then dig them, and spread them in the shade to dry. Cut off stalks, and store the bulbs in open boxes in dry places secure from frost.

New York City.

How soft and still the autumnal landscape lies,
Calmly outspread beneath the smiling skies;
As if the earth, in prodigal array
Of gems and broidered robes, kept holiday;
Her harvest yielded and her work all done,
Basking in beauty 'neath the autumn sun!

— *Sarah Helen Whitman.*

How Clara Barton Keeps Young

CLARA BARTON is one of the most interesting women in the world today. She is, at the very least, 65 years old. She is frail, nervous, delicate-looking, with a sensitive face and a spare, stiff little figure, says a woman in the *St. Louis Star*. She has seen more suffering and distress than any one woman living today. I asked her once how she did it.

"How do I stand all this wear and tear? Economy. That's it — Economy. I save my strength. When I'm not working at the business which is my very life, I either rest or play. I don't putter. That's what ages women — puttering. When I see a teacher breaking down or a trained nurse giving up with nervous prostration I wonder when women will learn to stop puttering.

"I wouldn't sew a button on to one of my shoes for all the kingdoms of the earth. I can't afford such luxuries. A woman can be a fine teacher, but she can't be a good teacher and an excellent dressmaker and an expert cook and a shoe-cleaner and a glove-mender and a nurse and a domestic economizer all at once. The minute she tries to do it she breaks down, and then some one writes a brilliant article on 'Why American Women Break Down.'

"Sleep is a great thing for women. Half the women I know don't sleep enough. I've cultivated the accomplishment of napping. I shut my eyes and go to sleep whenever there's a lull in my work.

"It isn't work that wears women out. It's fretting and puttering. The way to keep young? Stop worrying and go to work. Throw yourself, heart and soul, brain and nerve into some one thing, make a fetich of it, throw every bit of energy you've got into it — housekeeping, taking care of children, teaching, writing, nursing, it doesn't make a bit of difference what you do, it's the way you do it that counts. Copy the first young-looking man you see, do the way he does, work when you are working, but when you are not working cultivate the art of being amused."

BOYS AND GIRLS

THE YELLOW JACKS

ADELBERT F. CALDWELL.

"YOU may have all the pumpkins in the field, if you want them." Grandpa's eyes twinkled merrily as he spoke.

"Pumpkins — what are they good for?" exclaimed Willie. "Who'd give pumpkins to sick folks? Lots children'd care for them!"

"Well, it's all I have to offer," said Grandpa, soberly. "It's been a master hard season this year, so rainy that nothing would grow, consequently there's nothing to sell, and so, Willie, my boy, where's the money to come from for you to do as Wallace Newcomb did? His father is a rich man, and to let Wallace give a book to each of the hospital children doesn't mean anything, to speak of, to him."

"But, Grandpa," persisted Willie, "what can twenty-five children, no older'n I, do with pumpkins? All I can think of would be to feed them to the pigs, and I guess sick orphan children, in a hospital at that, don't have very many pigs. They might have made them into pies," he added slowly. "I s'pose they'd like pies well enough."

"Well, you can have the pumpkins if you want them, and either your grandmother or I could go over to Reymond, to the hospital, with you almost any day;" and without saying more, but with a very mysterious look, Grandpa started for the barn.

"A — load — of — pumpkins!" pondered Willie, slowly. "Queer things to give to sick folks! Guess Grandpa must be fooling. First thing they'd say to me when they saw me coming into those nice clean wards with great, homely pumpkins under my arms, would be, 'Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,'" and Willie laughed outright at the comical picture he would present.

Just then Grandma Allen appeared in the doorway.

"What do you think, Grandma?" he asked, quickly. "Don't you think pumpkins 'd be the queerest things in the world to give to the children in the hospital?"

"Why, let me see!" mused Grandma. "Perhaps they might be, just as they grow, but if they had a nose and eyes and mouth and teeth, and a little bright hot breath within, why, bless me! I believe they'd be wild over them, I really do!"

"Eyes — nose — mouth — teeth!" repeated Willie deliberately — to be sure that he comprehended his grandmother's remark — "pumpkins don't have *them!*"

"Not as nature made them," said Grandma, smiling, "but a knife and a candle will work wonders — even with a pumpkin!"

"Oh, I know now!" exclaimed Willie, radiantly. "It's a Jack-o'-lantern you mean. Can I, *can* I make some of them for the children at the hospital, Grandma, *really?*"

"No reason why you can't! I have plenty of candles — and the cornfield is just yellow with pumpkins. That's one thing the wet weather didn't spoil."

"Do you s'pose Grandpa — what a dear, funny Grandpa he is — thought of Jack o'-lanterns?" asked Willie, eagerly.

"I haven't a doubt of it!" laughed Grandma. "I remember years ago — but I'm too busy to tell that now."

It took Willie nearly all day to select twenty-five round, plump pumpkins, suitable for Jack-o'-lanterns — for he wished them all to be exactly alike.

"Tired, Willie?" asked Grandma, as the little fellow, flushed and excited, sat down to supper.

"No, not very," he replied, happily. "S'pose I can get my lanterns done tonight?"

"Tonight! Oh, I wouldn't try!" replied Grandma, quickly. "I think my boy has done enough for one day. Go to bed early and get your sleep, and tomorrow, if nothing happens, we'll have a pumpkin bee. Grandpa, Uncle Phil, Aunt Sue, you and I can make short work of twenty five yellow Jacks!"

And when they were ready for the children, didn't they present a peculiar appearance, all arranged on the kitchen tables!

"'Pears to me they look like so many Klondikers come home, not only with their pockets full of gold, but with it on their faces as well," laughed Grandpa heartily.

The next afternoon, Grandma and Willie started for Reymond, with the bottom of the wide, springy beach-wagon closely packed with the merry-looking "pumpkin heads," as Willie called them.

Grandma had placed a quilt under them to keep the rind from getting scarred, while over them had been thrown a covering to conceal the funny load.

They reached the hospital just before dark.

Grandma briefly explained their visit to the matron as she entered the waiting-room.

"I'll have the children all close their eyes, while we place your gifts on the little stands," she said, pleasantly, "and when they're all lighted we'll give them their surprise."

And surprise, indeed, it was!

"Oh! oh! *oh!*" came from the cots all over the room, and such a clapping, I imagine, never before gave so royal a welcome to a company of yellow visitors. And *they* just sat still and *grinned!*

"It's just what I've read about," declared one little invalid gleefully, "and now I know it's true!"

And Grandma — Willie didn't imagine why — had to turn her back when she used her handkerchief.

"I think I never saw the children so pleased," declared the matron softly, as she led her visitors to the door. "It's what I call a genuine golden deed," she added, taking Willie's little hand in hers, "and golden deeds are not always those that cost the most, either!"

"In one way, this wouldn't have been a golden deed if it hadn't been for Grandpa," said Willie, unselfishly; "he thought of the yellow Jacks."

Kent's Hill, Me.

OUR BOOK TABLE

Colossian Studies. Lessons in Faith and Holiness from St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and Philemon. By H. C. G. Moule, D. D., Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge. A. C. Armstrong & Son: New York.

Dr. Moule is well known as a thoroughly evangelical and exceedingly spiritual Low Churchman, one whose devotion to the church is far less pronounced than his devotion to the Christ; and all who have similar loyalty to the one Master will greatly enjoy these "Studies" of his. They do not constitute a critical and exegetical commentary on the Epistle. Questions of this nature are not ignored, but their treatment is wholly secondary. The leading purpose of the treatise is altogether devotional. The expositions and reflections brought out are those that will most surely tend to edify. The titles of some of the chapters, "The Secret of God and its Power," "Holy Liberty in Union with Christ," "The Root and Fruit of Holiness," "More upon Holiness, its Rules and Motives," "The Christian Home," show how single an eye is kept throughout the volume to drawing forth the riches of grace wrapped up in the various passages and paragraphs which Paul penned with such fullness of inspiration. Few men, we imagine, are better qualified than Dr. Moule to give us a sure insight into the mind of the Apostle. His translation of the Epistle is exceedingly close and fresh, and the running comments interwoven with it are just the things to throw clear light upon the meaning. And when he comes to the more extended practical application and dissertation which make up the greater part of the book, he is very sound, suggestive and everyway satisfactory.

The truly catholic character of the volume is shown in that, while dedicated to Bishop Kyle, a close friend of the author, the first two poetical quotations or mottoes are from Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley. On controverted doctrinal points the author is brief, mild, and judicious. As to the "buried with Him in baptism" (2: 12), he recognizes a reference to the "plunge in the baptismal pool," but adds in a footnote the following: "Beyond doubt the ideal of baptism was immersion. There is no proof, however, that actual immersion was ever a vital necessity to the rite; the symbolical washing somehow would probably be enough for signification. The verb *baptizo* is *certainly* not conclusive." He also says: "Quite sure I am that by St. Paul, and by the primeval church generally, baptism was not regarded as a quasi-miraculous operation, through which as an action a spiritual revolution took place within the recipient, or a spiritual spark was cast into his life. My deep belief is that the true apostolic idea of baptism was that of the 'sealing ordinance.'" Equally satisfactory is the author's position in regard to the Sabbath question and the total abstinence question, which come up in connection with the section 2: 16-23. He shows in what respect the Sabbath was abrogated and in what respect it remains; and he declares that in the present state of the country the total abstinence ground, as to strong drinks, for the sake of others is the only right one. The more that books of this kind can be multiplied and studied, the better will the Bible be comprehended, and the richer will be the inner life of Christian men and women.

The Poetic and Dramatic Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Cambridge Edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston and New York. Price, $2.

All lovers of Tennyson — and they are a great host — will hail with delight the publication of this volume. It is in uniform style with the one-volume standard editions, already issued, of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Browning and Burns. Milton and Byron are soon to follow. Nothing really essential to the full enjoyment and appreciation of the poet has been omitted from this sumptuous yet moderate-priced book. The editor is Dr. W. J. Rolfe, who provides a compact biographical sketch, conforms the text to the best critical authorities, gives a full index of titles and first lines, supplies a chronological bibliography of the poet's works, furnishes eighty pages of notes and illustrations, as well as brief introductions here and there, and includes, in an extensive appendix, a hundred or more poems from earlier volumes which have been dropped from the collective editions in England. This most complete and convenient of all manuals for the study of the late Laureate, together with the recently issued "Life and Letters," will give a new impetus to the cultivation of acquaintance with him. And this is a subject of rejoicing, for no one can fail to be made better by such reading. The mastery of a great poet every few years may be set down as an essential part of the best and broadest education, and however select the circle Tennyson cannot be left out.

The Starlight Calendar. Compiled by Kate Sanborn. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston and New York. Price, $1.25.

This is a companion to the two previous compilations by the same author — "The Rainbow Calendar," devoted to Hope, and "A Year of Sunshine," devoted to Optimism. The present volume is a "collection of proofs from all ages, countries, and beliefs, of the power of an endless life." Each day has a page, with from one to three brief selections upon it, in prose or poetry. They are all in confirmation of the general truth of immortality, and some beautiful extracts are preserved. Frances Power Cobbe, Martineau, Goethe, Kate Field, James Freeman Clarke, Theodore Parker, Rousseau, A. A. Miner, Brooke Herford, and J. W. Chadwick, have a very large number of pages. Browning, Tennyson, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Phillips Brooks, Beecher, Lyman Abbott, Norman McLeod, Ian Maclaren, Edwin Arnold, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Helen Hunt and E. R. Sill, are also among the writers frequently quoted; and there is one word from D. L. Moody, and one from Father Taylor. Blank pages at the close of the book give opportunity for additional quotations or memorials to departed friends.

One of the Pilgrims. A Bank Story. By Anna Fuller. G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York. Price, $1.50.

This "Pilgrim" title affords as little clue to the contents of the book as the "Puritan" name which Arlo Bates prefaces to his latest novel. "One of the Pilgrims" is merely one of the clerks in the "Pilgrim Savings Bank" of an American city somewhere in the East, and the tale is an ordinary love story diversified with a small adventure in the woods, and the disappearance for a season of a $10,000 note, which puts in jeopardy the hero's reputation. But the course of affairs in the main runs smoothly, and everything comes out right. If we are to judge from the remarkable success of the author's other volumes — "14th edition," "16th edition," "25th edition," are the significant words which appear on their title-pages — she has secured for herself a large audience who will welcome with avidity this additional contribution to their enjoyment.

Looking Backward. 2,000 — 1887. By Edward Bellamy. With an Introduction by Sylvester Baxter. Memorial Edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston and New York. Price, $1.

This edition is marked 410th thousand, and we are told by Mr. Baxter that the book in ten years sold nearly a million copies in England and America, besides being translated into German, French, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Bulgarian, and several other languages. Yet this book and its more elaborate sequel, "Equality," have totally failed to recommend themselves to the more sober, responsible, thinking classes of the community as in any way practicable, or likely, on the whole, to be beneficial in their influence. They have undoubtedly added immensely to the unrest and discontent of the masses, and have done them harm by turning their attention to government and environment and institutions as the chief means of deliverance from trouble, whereas their salvation lies mainly in the cultivation of the homely, despised virtues of industry, economy, self-help, and self-control. Much is said in the introduction concerning Mr. Bellamy's high personal character — and so far as we know this has never been gainsaid — but this makes his pronounced hostility to the church all the more a surprise and a regret. He was the son and grandson of clergymen, but in his ideal state, his terrestrial paradise, he

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finds no room for the ministers of Christ, whom he freely styles "blind guides," "false priests," "hirelings either of hierarchies or congregations." With the purpose which animated Mr. Bellamy we have fullest sympathy, but for the socialistic schemes of which he became so prominent an advocate we can have no word of approval, for we deem them thoroughly mischievous and radically unchristian.

The Bibliotaph, and Other People. By Leon H. Vincent. Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston and New York. Price, $1.50.

Bibliotaph means book-burier, a species of bibliomaniac who collects enormous numbers of volumes and stores them away in various places under lock and key where they are of no use to himself or anybody else. His only function in life seems to be to help support the booksellers. One-third of the present volume is given to descriptions and anecdotes of this curious but rarely seen creature. Thomas Hardy, John Keats, John Lyly, Priestly, Gautier, and Stevenson are the characters sketched in the remaining essays. Literary gossip about these various personages fills most of the pages. The book will while away an idle hour quite entertainingly for one who has a taste for these things.

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Prisoners of Hope. A Tale of Colonial Virginia. By Mary Johnston. Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston and New York. Price, $1.50.

Miss Johnston has done good work in this book, bringing very vividly before her readers the state of things in old Virginia about the year 1665, in the early days of the Restoration, when the men who had enjoyed the liberty of the Commonwealth were still restless under the freshly imposed restrictions on their freedom. All the perils and abominations of the time — those from the wild Indians in the near forests, from slave insurrections ever impending, from the indentured servants and the convicts sent over from Newgate — as well as some of the beauties of the New World and the manner of life on the great plantations, are skillfully set forth. There is no lack of thrilling incident, wild adventure and hair-breadth escape, also a very tender love story between hero and heroine. The various characters are well drawn, and it is not easy for him who takes up the book to lay it down till it is finished.

The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta. At Home and in Society. 1609-1760. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. Charles Scribner's Sons: New York. Price, $2.

This is a history of early New York from a woman's point of view. Household affairs, social customs, domestic manners, habits, amusements, weddings, parties, home life, and women's influence in politics, are the topics mainly touched upon. We see the women of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particularly the prominent pioneers, the old Dutch Vrouws — such as Cornelia Lubbetse, Annekje Jans, Margaret Hardenbroeck, and Catrina Van de Bourgh — who had so much to do in the early settlement of the island bought from the tribe of Mana-ha-ta. There has been by the author, in the production of this book, a great deal of ransacking of old trunks, bundles of family letters, curious volumes long out of print, pamphlets and records and annals of all sorts. The result is very interesting, especially to the numerous descendants of the old first families. Such a gathering up of half-forgotten facts about the beginnings of our great American metropolis will be of permanent value to all future historians.

Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home. By John Trowbridge. D. Appleton & Company: New York. Price, $1.

Admirers of this popular author will give eager welcome to this volume. Mr. Trowbridge says in a "Prefatory Note:" "Many distinguished men have told me that their interest in nature and in science was first aroused in walks with an interesting companion. My own taste for science and for drawing was stimulated by my father in the manner described in this little treatise; and I have endeavored to show how much a parent can accomplish in the formation of a son's tastes without special knowledge and without the expenditure of much time or money." Parents who will critically read this volume may be helped thereby to render an incalculable service to their children.

The Making of the Sermon. For the Class-Room and the Study. By T. Harwood Pattison, Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Rochester Seminary. American Baptist Publication Society: Philadelphia. Price, $1.50.

This distinguished teacher has put the best of himself into this volume. We have seldom read more comprehensive and saner counsel to preachers. The style is so fresh and the thought so invigorating that every minister will read the volume with eagerness and profit. That the author is in close sympathy with the preacher appears from the following paragraph which we find in the preface: "No man is in greater danger of becoming formal — I will not say fossilized — than is the ordinary preacher. Even when the happy experiences of his pastorate keep his heart young, there may be no spring-time in his thought. Every true preacher will bear me witness that there are times when he resents the monotony of his work; not that he is tired of it, but only, as George Whitefield said so pathetically, that he is tired in it. No minister can read this volume without a larger appreciation of his mission and a more earnest desire to fulfill it more successfully.

The Tragedy of a Widow's Third. By Anna Christy Fall, LL. B., member of the Boston Bar. With Illustrations by Vesper L. George. Irving P. Fox: 8 Oliver St., Boston. Price, 75 cents.

One lays down this vivid, realistic sketch, after perusal, sick at heart and indignant over the injustice of the law of Massachusetts regarding widows. Mrs. Fall, who is a well-known member of the Boston Bar, pictures, with a keen and brilliant pen, the "tragedy" of a woman unexpectedly left a widow, whose history can be matched over and over again here in the old Bay State. How many husbands, loving their wives and expecting to leave them well provided for in case of their death, have taken the necessary precaution to make their wills? Life is uncertain; the law is inexorable. Read and reread this forceful, pathetic little book; advise your friends to read it; buy it and give it away. It is sorely-needed missionary seed that should be sown broadcast.

John G. Paton, Missionary to the New Hebrides. An Autobiography Edited by his Brother. Vol III. With a Historical Note and an Account of the Progress of the Gospel in the New Hebrides. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Co.: Chicago. Price, 50 cents.

Those who have read the other two volumes of this intensely interesting biography will give this instalment a hearty welcome. It is an inspired and inspiring book.

Pinocchio's Adventures in Wonderland. Translated from the Italian. With an Introduction by Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated. Jordan, Marsh & Co.: Boston. Price, 35 cents.

This is a charming little tale for small people, with something of the fascination of "Alice in Wonderland." Pinocchio is a cute little wooden puppet, who lives, suffers the consequences of his many pranks, and finally turns into a happy, well-behaved boy. The book is very droll, and will be an inexhaustible source of interest to the children.

Poetry of the Seasons. Compiled by Mary I. Lovejoy. Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston.

Rarely does one find a more attractive volume than this collection of the best poetry to be found in English and American literature upon the seasons. The compiler, who has performed her task with rare skill and admirable taste, hopes the book will perform "a double mission, in stimulating the love of nature, and in familiarizing its readers with some of the choicest forms of pastoral and lyric poetry." "Poetry of the Seasons" is designed especially for grammar schools and for home libraries. The illustrations add much to the charm of the book.

The Boys of Old Monmouth. A Story of Washington's Campaign in New Jersey in 1778. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston and New York. Price, $1.50.

The movements of the opposing armies before and at the battle of Monmouth, the sufferings and struggles of the men and women of that region, the rascalities and barbarities of the ruffians who took advantage of the unsettled condition of the country, the animosities of royalists and patriots, the heroism exhibited by old and young in those stirring times, furnish good material

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for a lively tale. General Washington and General Lee appear, also some Indians, Quakers and traitors. The author tells us that the incidents and adventures which have been woven into the story have for the most part been taken from the early records or from family traditions. He himself is a son of the famous old county of New Jersey which forms the theatre of the events, and hence writes them up with all the more appreciation. Such books are every way wholesome, since they make the past of our country to live again, and give the young a relish for history.

Crooked Trails. Written and Illustrated by Frederic Remington. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, $2.

Any one who has read "Pony Tracks," by this well-known artist-author, will turn with delightful anticipation to this new volume from his versatile pen and pencil. Herein Mr. Remington gives some fresh experiences among the Indians, cowboys and "greasers" depicting their life in the mountains and on the plains, and in addition affords us glimpses into the storied past, in the days of the Texas Rangers, Mexicans and Comanches. The paper, type and binding are all that one could desire.

The Joy of Service. By Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D. T. Y. Crowell & Co.: New York and Boston. Price, 75 cents.

A new volume by Dr. Miller will be eagerly welcomed, and many will pronounce this one of the best and most helpful that he has written. The keynote of its spirit is given in the epigraph on the title-page,—

"I ran at His commands,
And sang for joy of heart."

Dr. Miller shows conclusively that the secret of true and abiding Christian joy is the life of service. Sunday-school teachers should make a note of "The Joy of Service" as an admirable book, either as a holiday or birthday gift, for the young people under their charge.

Contributions to "Punch," etc. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by the Author and a Portrait.

The History of Henry Esmond, Esq. By William Makepeace Thackeray. Harper & Brothers: New York.

The above are the latest volumes in Harper's beautiful "Biographical Edition" of Thackeray's works. Both are profusely illustrated, and lovers of Thackeray will revel in this new and delightful setting which his books are receiving in these latter nineteenth-century days.

Illustrated Notes. A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday-school Lessons. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. Eaton & Mains: New York. Price, $1.25.

This is really a sumptuous volume, although its price is so moderate. With nearly one hundred admirably designed pictures, many of them elaborate full-page delineations of important scenes or incidents, with about as many maps, diagrams, and blackboard drawings or exercises, with quotations from about three hundred authorities in explanation of the lessons, besides abundant original comments, hints to the teacher, and every conceivable other help that can aid in the elucidation or illustration of the Word, it is a book that no Sunday-school worker who wishes to be fully equipped can afford to do without. We might occupy a large space in setting forth its great merits, but those who have heretofore used this yearly manual will need no exhortation to buy that for 1899, since it is better than ever. Those who have not used it should certainly give it a trial, for they cannot be disappointed.

Blessed Are Y[illegible]: Talks on the Beatitudes. By F. B. Meyer, [illegible] A. Thomas Whittaker: Bible House, New York. Price, 75 cents.

Mr. Meyer, with his spiritual penetration, has entered into and lived these beatitudes, and he therefore writes of them with special life and power. No person can read this little volume sympathetically without receiving a great blessing therefrom.

A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston and New York. Price, $2.50.

The peculiarity of this elegant edition of a well-known work is the fifty full-page illustrations by Clifton Johnson, all made especially for the book on the scene of the events described. The famous old towns, battlefields, cathedrals, and castles are here shown just as they exist today. The artist has journeyed extensively in the interests of this work, each summer for the past three years, through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and France, with the result that the reader, without the expenditure of time and money, is taken to many of the notable places and some of the more obscure ones made famous in the history of these thousand years beginning with Alfred the Great in 871, and reaching to 1853, the time of its composition. The following sentence on the final page concerning the United States, which he calls, rightly enough, "one of the greatest nations of the earth," strikes one a little curiously at present: "In these times in which I write it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England. Between you and me, England has rather lost ground in this respect since the days of Oliver Cromwell." Dickens' history is written in a lively and picturesque style, but cannot be commended in all points as an altogether fair and dispassionate narrative.

In the Navy; or, Father against Son. By Warren Lee Goss. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.: New York.

Five war stories have previously been issued by Mr. Goss, who seems to be thoroughly conversant with the history of the civil war and the topography of the country traversed by the contending armies. The scenes of this story are principally the inland waters of Virginia and North Carolina. In the preface Mr. Goss says: "The moral of this story is, that while there is but one right, it is none the less true that in a republic there must always be many standpoints from which the same questions may be viewed. . . . It therefore becomes Americans, while holding fast to cherished convictions, to avoid bitter discussions and misrepresentations, and . . . cement the friendships and loves between fellow-countrymen." Twelve fine half-tone, full-page illustrations embellish the pages of this extremely readable book.

Under Dewey at Manila; or, The War Fortunes of a Castaway. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated. Lee & Shepard: Boston. Price, $1.25.

This first issue of the "Old Glory Series" is to be followed by "A Young Volunteer in Cuba" and "Fighting in Cuban Waters." The main purpose of "Under Dewey at Manila" seems to be "to present young readers a simple and straightforward statement concerning the several causes leading up to the war with Spain." The descriptions of life in the modern navy, and a chapter telling the story of Admiral Dewey's life, are of special interest.

Denise and Ned Toodles. By Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson. With Illustrations by C. W. Relyea. The Century Co.: New York. Price, $1.25.

This delightful story for girls appeared as a popular serial in *St. Nicholas* this year, and will receive a glad welcome in its attractive new form. It gives an account of a year in the life of a sunny-hearted little girl, Denise by name, whose wealthy parents were continually lavishing rich gifts upon the child, among them a dear little pony, "Ned Toodles," who occupies a prominent part in the story — is quite a hero, in fact. Mr. Relyea's illustrations add much to the interest of the book.

A Puzzling Pair. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illustrated by Eveline Lance. Fleming H. Revell Co.: Chicago. Price, $1.

The author, well known by her previous and popular volume, "Probable Sons," will receive a hearty welcome in this later book. The story deals with the adventures of two small seekers after truth, Guy, the artist, and his extremely practical twin sister, Beryl, who live in an old manor house by the seashore. Left almost entirely to themselves, they find employments for their leisure which are quite out of the ordinary and very diverting.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Fourth Quarter Lesson VII

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1898.

2 KINGS 19: 20-22; 28-37.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

THE ASSYRIAN INVASION

I Preliminary

1. GOLDEN TEXT: *God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.* — Psa. 46: 1.

2. DATE: About B. C. 701.

3. PLACE: Jerusalem.

4. PARALLEL NARRATIVES: 2 Chron. 32: 1-33; Isa. 37.

5. CIRCUMSTANCES: Sennacherib succeeded his father Sargon B. C. 705. His accession to the Assyrian throne was marked by a revolt both of Babylon and of the Palestinian provinces, Judah included, which refused the customary tribute. In 701 Sennacherib marched against the revolting provinces or cities with an immense army, and reduced many of them — those of the Philistines and the south of Judah — to submission. Hezekiah had scarcely anything left but his capital, Jerusalem. We take from one of Sennacherib's own cylinders (the Taylor cylinder), now in the British Museum, the conqueror's account of his exploits: "Because Hezekiah, king of Judah, would not submit to my yoke, I came up against him, and by force of arms and the might of my power, I took forty-six of his strong, fenced cities, and of the smaller towns . . . a countless number. From these places I took and carried off 200,150 persons . . . And Hezekiah himself I shut up in Jerusalem, like a bird in a cage." Terrified, King Hezekiah submitted and tried to buy off the invader by sending him the usual tribute and very costly gifts, for which he despoiled both the temple and his own palace. These, however, did not avail. The conqueror was unwilling to return and leave such a powerful fortress in his rear. Lachish, too, thirty miles to the southwest, a powerful Judean stronghold, was still unsubdued. Sennacherib marched to the latter place and invested it. But the Egyptian king, with an Ethiopian support, was on the march against him. It looked as though Hezekiah's submission had been a mere feint to allow time for the Egyptian approach. The Assyrian monarch therefore sent "a flying corps" to Jerusalem, with three of the high officers of the palace. On their approach the gates were shut and the walls manned. The Rabshakeh, or Assyrian chief of staff, demanded a parley and blasphemously declared that Jehovah Himself was on the side of the Great King. His message failed of success.

6. HOME READINGS: *Monday* — 2 King 19: 8-19. *Tuesday* — 2 Kings 19: 20-28. *Wednesday* — 2 Kings 19: 29-37. *Thursday* — Isa. 38: 1-8. *Friday* — Isa. 38: 9-22. *Saturday* — Psalm 76. *Sunday* — Psalm 46.

II Introductory

Lachish had fallen. Jerusalem alone remained. To invest its walls and undertake its reduction by siege was a task which Sennacherib felt disinclined to attempt. He hoped still to succeed by bullying or by craft. So he dictated a personal letter to Hezekiah, and sent the Rabshakeh to deliver it. The letter enumerated the mighty exploits of the writer, the insufficiency of the gods of these conquered countries to protect their worshipers, the terrible destruction which had been visited upon those who had resisted, and concluded with a warning to Hezekiah "not to let Jehovah deceive him by a false promise of deliverance." As on a former occasion, so now the king resorted to God's altar. There, with deep humility, he spread the document before Jehovah Himself, imploring Him who dwelt between the cherubim, the Maker of heaven and earth, to read these blasphemies and hear his prayer. It was true that the gods of other nations had been vanquished, but they were no gods — they were "the work of men's hands, wood and stone." The royal petitioner begged that Jehovah would reveal Himself by an act of national deliverance, that all the kingdoms of the earth might know that He alone was God.

The answer came through the prophet Isaiah, who in all these troublous times had shown undaunted courage. It was to the effect that the Assyrian should not again approach the city, nor should he "shoot an arrow there, nor cast a bank against it;" that he should return to his own land by the way by which he came. Jehovah would protect the city as a bird protects its nest, for His own sake and for His servant David's sake. And then we are told how the deliverance came. The Assyrian camp still lay before Libnah, when, one night, "the angel of the Lord went out and smote in the camp 185,000 men" — probably by pestilence. Sennacherib hastened back to his own land, and there, some years later, met his doom, as Isaiah had foretold. In the temple of Nisroch he was slain by two of his sons, who fled into Armenia, and was succeeded (B. C. 680) by another son, Esar-haddon, one of the most powerful of the Assyrian monarchs.

III Expository

20. **Then Isaiah . . . sent to Hezekiah.** — The answer to Hezekiah's prayer came through the prophet. The king had sent to him on a former occasion (see verse 2), and had received a comforting answer. **That which thou hast prayed** — R. V., "whereas thou hast prayed." I have heard — a special answer to a special prayer. Hezekiah had not depended upon his own resources, nor invoked the aid of a foreign power; he had leaned wholly upon God, therefore God heard him.

Amid all the commotion and despair that rested down upon the kingdom, the one solitary figure of power is that of the prophet Isaiah. Beside him Hezekiah seems a pigmy. Against him in comparison the whole people were as a bulrush. Whence came his wondrous courage against such heavy odds? How came it that his language seemed as though foreign to their common speech? What source of information had he found? Whence sprang his sublime imagery, in which earth and skies seem to have furnished themes? At one time, it was Zion, whose lonely shores, as of an island, were swept by a dreadful flood. In another moment he pictures Zion as the lion of Judah, undisturbed by the rustic shouts of mere shepherds. Again he depicts the city protected by eagles swimming in the skies above it, defending it against harm. Alone he stood amid the fearful despair of king and people. The ranks of Sennacherib were drawing nearer. The king took refuge in the temple. Officers of the kingdom at length realized the impending perils, and flocked to this lonely servant of the God they had neglected. Sennacherib sent by embassy the bitterness of his insults in a letter to the king; this letter was forwarded to the prophet. Without legal seal, Isaiah stood the sole protector of Israel (D. O. Mears).

21. **The virgin and daughter** (R.V., "the virgin daughter") **of Zion hath despised thee** — language of lofty scorn. Zion thus far, Jehovah's stronghold, has never been conquered. "Virgin" she was, and "virgin" she would remain, so far as Sennacherib was concerned. **The daughter of Jerusalem** — the people of the Holy City. **Shaken her head at thee** — disdained thy threats. So far as comparison of force went, this language was ridiculous. Sennacherib's army was more than a match for Jerusalem; but, then, God was not, on this occasion, on the side of the stronger battalions.

22. **Whom hast thou reproached and blasphemed?** — Have you stopped to consider whose name you have made so free with, and dared to pollute with your idolatrous lips? **Exalted thy voice and lifted up thine eyes on high?** — Against whom hast thou assumed such lordly airs? **Even against the Holy One of Israel.** — "This title of God, which occurs very frequently in Isaiah, signifies not only that God Himself is holy and specially gracious unto Israel, but that He makes the people holy also, separate from the rest of the world, and sanctified by and for Himself. It expresses both the praise of God and the privilege of His people" (Lumby).

28. The intervening verses, 22-28, should be read. **Because thy rage . . . tumult** — R. V., "because of thy raging against me and for that thine arrogancy is come up into my ears." **Put my hook in thy nose.** — I will treat thee like a bull, or a wild beast, that has been let loose by permission of its keeper, but is now to be restrained, subdued and led back to its place. The Assyrian was used for punishment; but when God's people forsook their sins and turned to Him, his power to do harm ceased. His "arrogancy" arose from his unconsciousness of the rôle he was permitted to play. It should be noted, also, that this "putting a bridle in the lips" was the favorite Assyrian way of treating captives. They themselves were now to be

A lamp does not burn very well, and eats its head off in chimneys, unless you use the chimney made for it.
Index tells.
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humbled in like fashion. Will turn thee back by the way — Sennacherib proposed to go on and conquer Egypt; he would return to Assyria.

29. **This shall be a** (R. V., "the") **sign unto thee** — to Hezekiah; the address is no longer to Sennacherib. To strengthen faith in a specific promise, it was usual to bestow or grant some pledge of its fulfillment beforehand (Isa. 7: 11). In this case the "sign" was both antecedent and subsequent. **Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves** (R. V., "that which groweth of itself"). — During the Assyrian invasion no harvest had been planted, and the land had been overrun. Despite this, the product of the earth both this year and the next should suffice without agricultural operations. Instead of the year of famine apprehended, there should be a Sabbatic year. In the third year crops might be raised, without fear of an invader. Never did a "sign" appear less probable when uttered than the one here specified.

30. **The remnant.**— Over 200,000 people had been taken captive by Sennacherib in the first invasion and the land was now practically depopulated, but in all these incursions and destructions, a "remnant" was divinely guarded. **Shall take root downward and bear fruit upward** — just as seed grain does. "The reign of Josiah when the Jewish dominion embraced the whole of Palestine (2 Kings 23: 15-20) was the special fulfillment of this prophecy" (Rawlinson). **The zeal of the Lord.** — Every revelation of God which is given to us indicates the very opposite of indifference. Even His "eyes run to and fro throughout all the earth."

32-34. **The king of Assyria shall not come into this city.** — He was probably some thirty miles away at the time. **Nor shoot an arrow.** — The first assault was generally by archers, who tried to drive the defenders from the walls by flights of arrows. **Nor** (R. V., "neither") **come before it with shield** — referring to the second method of attack — protection by shields while the assaulting party brought up their ladders to scale the walls, or while they tried to set fire to the gates. **Nor cast a bank** (R. V., "a mount") **against it** — the earthen wall for besieging purposes; or the words may refer to the tower which was moved up to the gates with a battering-ram for assailing the latter, and with a place on top for warriors. **By the way that he came.** — "Sennacherib had gone across the Holy Land to the coast and proceeded southward, leaving Jerusalem far to the left" (Rawlinson). **I will defend this city.** — "A mighty fortress is our God." **For mine own sake** — that all kingdoms may know that *I* am God, and there is none else. **For my servant David's sake** — in accordance with My covenant with him.

35. **That night the angel of the Lord went out** (R. V., "went forth"). — How he went forth, and by what means the awful deed was done, we are not told. Says Dr. Smith: "The Assyrians may have been suffocated by the hot wind of the desert, or they may have fallen by tens of thousands before 'the pestilence that walketh in darkness.' It is enough for us to remember that God, who at first breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, has the power, in a thousand ways, to breathe death on whom He pleases." **A hundred fourscore and five thousand** — 185 000 men; the principal part of the army. **When they arose** — R. V., "when men arose." There were some survivors who returned to their country with the king.

36, 37. **Dwelt at Nineveh.** — He survived this catastrophe, according to the monuments, twenty years, and conducted five campaigns, but did not again enter Palestine. **In the house of Nisroch, his god.** — His sons carried out their plot of murdering their father, "by a strange irony, in the temple of the god to whom prayers for a blessing on families were specially directed" (Geikie). **Land of Armenia** — R. V., "land of Ararat."

IV Illustrative

1.

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold;
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of his spears was like stars on the sea,
Where the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
The host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host, on the morrow, lay withered and strown.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved and forever grew still.

And the widows of Asshur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temples of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile unsmote by the sword
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

(Byron.)

2. The transition of the population of Judah and Jerusalem from intense alarm to the wildest rejoicings must have been like a sudden passing from the darkness and terrors of a tempest to light and calm. The flight of the Assyrians was the signal for a wild pursuit by well-nigh all the surviving manhood of the land. The garrisons of the towns and fortresses which Sennacherib had taken, had doubtless abandoned them, and the whole host, in tumultuous and disorganized crowds, could think only of escape to their own country. Isaiah describes the booty taken as immense. The inhabitants of Jerusalem rushed out like locusts crowding to a green field, to plunder the camp. Even the crippled and lame, he tells us, hurried to the spoil. The hills over which the Assyrians fled received the name of "the mountains of prey." As the French army in its retreat from Moscow was pursued even by the peasants of both sexes, and remorselessly killed in thousands, in their helplessness, so doubtless was it in this great uprising of the remnant of Judah (Geikie).

Dr. Bye's Pastor Forty Years Ago

Uniopolis, O., Dec. 18, 1897.

Dr. D. M. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR — This is to certify to all it may concern, that my wife was afflicted with cancerous affection for twelve years, located on her left temple between the eye and the ear. At times it appeared to affect her eyes. She would complain of their being sore. Having noticed in our church paper, the *Conservator*, some wonderful cures performed by the use of your Combination Oil remedy, I was induced to order the medicine and use it according to your directions. I now take pleasure in saying to those who may be likewise afflicted that my wife is cured; no more complaining that her eyes are sore. I have waited some time to see if the cure was permanent, hence the delay in writing to you. Thank God for providing such a remedy for such a direful disease, and thanks to you, Dr. Bye, for the use of your medicine and for your liberality in my case.

Yours Respectfully, WM. MILLER.

P. Elder of West District Augiaize Annual Conference, Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

Persons afflicted with Cancer or Tumor may address DR. D. M. BYE, Lock Box 25, Indianapolis, Ind., and he will send them a book and papers free, giving prices of treatment, and hundreds of letters from the afflicted in every part of the United States and Canada who have been cured; also half-tone cuts from photographs showing facts that cannot be questioned.

Italy (Naples)

The province on the western coast of Italy has, since its foundation more than 300 years B. C., belonged to many nations, and is therefore one of the most cosmopolitan divisions of the Italian kingdom.

The capital city, Naples, the most densely populated city in Europe, vies only with Constantinople as being the most beautifully situated city in the world. "See Naples and then die," has been the sentiment of many visitors who find no other place in the world combining, within the same compass, such natural beauty with so many objects of interest.

A most undesirable feature of Naples is the number of lazy mendicants, but they are gradually disappearing as manufactories and schools increase. On another page is shown a Neapolitan woman, in the provincial dress, using a Singer Sewing Machine in corset manufacture.

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Our Chicago Letter

[Continued from page 1386.]

not only general but great satisfaction. The same thing may be said of those who addressed the body. First, and without comparison, was Dr. Quayle of Kansas City, now of Indianapolis, who gave three lectures on literary themes. I have had time for reflection and for coming down from the high altitudes where Dr. Quayle left me, and can therefore state as a result of deliberate conviction that neither in our own church nor outside of it for that matter is there a man who possesses so many of the elements of genius. Of course I have not heard or even seen all the great orators of our country. I have heard many of them and have conversed with those whose experience is far greater than my own, and I can scarcely conceive a more perfect blending of all the elements of a great orator than are found in Dr. Quayle. He possesses the first element of genius; he is *sui generis*. But he is eminently sane and broad. He shows evidence of wide reading and close thought. He is a poet by nature, but never soars out of sight. His delivery violates many of the technical rules of elocution, yet it seems exactly suited to the personality of the speaker, producing something of the effect of a fine choir chanting one of the Psalms. No one can hear him without feeling that the day of the orator has not departed. Methodism is rich in possessing one such man.

We were all pleased with Dr. Cadman, of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, who came to this city under the auspices of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society. Wherever he appeared he was greeted with large and enthusiastic audiences. I did not hear Dr. Louis Albert Banks, but our prohibition friends are enthusiastic in his praise.

The most important work of the Conference was the advance taken in regard to the educational tests of candidates for the ministry. It was not much, but it was something, and will mark a milestone in the progress of the Conference toward an adequate test for those who propose to preach the whole truth of the Gospel. Another, and perhaps quite as important an action, was the final disposal of the question regarding Jennings Seminary at Aurora. This seminary has been running down for years. Several propositions have been made from time to time. This year there came two propositions, each of which seemed worthy of consideration—one from Northwestern University, and the other from the Deaconess Society. The latter was accepted by an overwhelming vote. The proposal is to use the property, which will be deeded by the Conference to the deaconesses, for the training of girls who are too young or not sufficiently prepared to take the course outlined by the Training School in this city conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Meyer. The present value of the property is about $30,000.

* *

The Preachers' Meeting has just elected Dr. Fawcett president for the coming year. He will preside with dignity and will represent us anywhere with credit. Dr. Fawcett is very popular, is a fine speaker, and is rapidly overcoming his recent disability occasioned by several months of poor health. His predecessor in office, Dr. Patton, has been a model presiding officer, familiar with parliamentary usages, courteous and fair. He retires with the respect of all his brethren.

* *

The First Bohemian Methodist Church, which is said to be the first Methodist Church organized among Bohemian people in the world, will be dedicated next Sunday. The property is worth $22,000, and owes only $2,000, which, it is believed, will be raised on the day of dedication. Rev. Mr. Hrejsa, the pastor, has had charge of this enterprise since its beginning. It is a monument to his wisdom, faithfulness and consecration.

TITHING

HON. ALDEN SPEARE.

MR. EDITOR: I have noted your editorials in regard to "tithing." In one of them you state that you have received anonymous letters, and, if I remember correctly, also anonymous tracts upon this subject. Enclosed is a tract by Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., "God's Tenth," which has my most hearty approval, and of which I have bought several hundred copies for distribution.

As I read the New Testament, Christ distinctly approves of the giving of one-tenth (see Matthew 23: 23; also Luke in his account of the same sermon); and, as I read Hebrews 7, I think Paul approves of the paying of the tenth.

Many years ago the late Hon. Jacob Sleeper, in a personal conversation, said: "Giving is an education, a thing we should all religiously cultivate." This conversation made a deep impression upon me. I thoroughly believe that by nature we all crave to get and to keep, and, unless we give it conscientious consideration, we are not disposed to give of that we have gained; and I am also thoroughly convinced that the habit of giving at least one-tenth (and such further sums as our income will admit) is a strictly imperative duty, and, in following this course, we shall receive abundant reward. I am sorry to see anything in ZION'S HERALD that would discourage the *principle* of giving at least the tenth.

I fully agree with you that all we have is a gift of Divine Providence, and that we should use it as stewards and not as the owners. Allow me to add, in closing, if every person will religiously devote one-tenth of his income to strictly religious and eleemosynary purposes, and then, if possible, save another tenth for the years that are to come, all needed benefactions will be met, and all will have an abundance for themselves and their families.

I am just informed that the Society of Christian Endeavor has formed a "Tenth Legion," which some ten thousand have already joined.

Newton Centre, Mass.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

THE anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the city of Kingston, N. Y., beginning Friday afternoon, Oct. 14, and closing Sunday night, Oct. 16. The most of the meetings were held in Trinity Church.

The opening service was held on Friday afternoon, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. Philip Germond, D. D., presiding elder of Kingston District, and Rev. E. L. Hoffacker, D. D., pastor of Trinity Church. These were followed by addresses by Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., Rev. Clark Wright, D. D., and Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D. On Friday evening an address was delivered by Prof. S. F. Upham, of Drew Seminary, on "The Methodist Fathers."

On Saturday morning a Sunday-school Institute was conducted, the subject being, "Consideration of Discipline and Methods," on which subject an address was delivered by Dr. Hurlbut. This was followed by Dr. R. R. Doherty, who taught the lesson for the next day, the subject being, "The Temple Repaired," from 2 Chron. 24: 4–13. At the close of this lesson the question drawer was opened, and answers given by Dr. Freeman. On Saturday evening, in the Clinton Avenue Church, Rev. J. W. Campbell, D. D., delivered an address on the new opportunity afforded by the acquisition of new territory to our country.

On Sunday morning sermons were preached as follows: Trinity Church, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D.; St. James Church, Rev. J. W. Campbell, D. D.; Clinton Avenue Church, Rev. J. M. Freeman, D. D. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a Sunday-school mass meeting at St. James Church, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Dr. Clark Wright, and Dr. J. M. Freeman. In the evening three meetings were held, that in Trinity Church being addressed by Dr. Freeman; St. James by Dr. Hurlbut; Clinton Avenue by Dr. Doherty and Dr. Wright.

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"Our eldest child had scrofula trouble ever since he was two years old. His face became a mass of sores. I was finally advised by an old physician to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and we did so. The child is now strong and healthy and his skin is clear and smooth." REV. R. A. GAMP, Valley, Iowa.

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TO THE NEW ENGLAND PREACHERS

WE would say to all pastors and official boards of Boston and regions round about, in behalf of Church Extension, that we earnestly desire that Nov. 6 shall be improved in churches opened to Church Extension, in accordance with the provisions of Discipline. Our Bishops, General Conference District delegates, delegates from the Board of Church Extension and secretaries, are available to help the pastors as they shall arrange with the committee of the Boston Preachers' Meeting. On our part we look to the pastors and quarterly conference committees of Church Extension to arrange for the services of Church Extension as they shall deem wise. We assume that the provisions of Discipline in New England Conference, as elsewhere, have been observed; that the apportionment made one year ago to that Conference — $6,500 — was distributed among the districts and pastoral charges for collection, and each pastor and quarterly conference duly notified of the amount asked. May we remind the pastors that the Discipline, ¶402, requires the pastor to provide for the diffusion of information concerning this work, to preach or cause to be preached a sermon on this subject, and to solicit contributions in each congregation, endeavoring to secure at least the amount asked as above. His only special interest in the presence of our General Committee is that it affords him an opportunity to cause a sermon to be preached by inviting some of our representative men to his pulpit. In no other way is our meeting in Boston of any special interest to him. We tender service, through your committee of arrangements, and invite invitations to assist the pastor. Beyond this we cannot presume to go; but knowing the urgent needs for enlarged support of Church Extension, we plead for the best possible hearing for our cause on Sunday, Nov. 6, and we earnestly hope that in every church, whether with or without our aid, our cause will find full hearing and generous response.

A. J. KYNETT, W. A. SPENCER, } Cor. Secs.

THE CONFERENCES

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

Bucksport District

Alexander.—This charge has lost in membership by deaths and removals. The pastor, Rev. W. P. Greenlaw, is active on several lines. It is to be hoped that a spirit of revival will possess the church and many souls be gathered in. *Meddybemps* is a part of this circuit. The society here is small and the conditions somewhat discouraging.

Bar Harbor.—This church has prospered under the care of its late pastor, Rev. C. B. Allen. His tact, common sense, and diligence made his pastorate a great success. The troublesome debt is reduced to a few hundred dollars, and this is provided for. All departments of work are in good condition. Mr. Allen's removal is regretted by the church and his many friends, who had come to respect him for his Christian diligence and manliness.

East Bucksport and *Dedham.*—The pastor, Rev. D. S. Kerr, has been blessed in his work on this charge. Sept. 25, 2 were baptized and admitted into the church. The service in Dedham was held in a school-house. It reminded us of quarterly meetings we attended in our boyhood. Mr. Kerr is a student in our Seminary.

Calais, First Church.—Rev. C. H. McElhiney is pastor here. A good congregation was present at the last quarterly meeting. There seemed to be a purpose on the part of those present to labor for the upbuilding of the church. This church is passing through a sore trial; but we feel that, under God, it will come off "more than conqueror."

Calais, Knight Memorial.—This is one of the strongest and most aggressive churches in our Conference. Under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. S. A. Bender, it is planning for great things.

A branch of this church at *Bog Brook* shows the same vigorous spirit and purpose. We have here an ambitious, earnest people striving to build up and advance the work of the church.

Castine.—This church is taking on a new life under the direction of Rev. N. La Marsh, the pastor. At the quarterly meeting, held Aug. 14, in an out-district 3 were baptized and 4 received into the church. Up to this date 9 have been baptized and 12 received into full membership — 8 from probation and 4 by letter. Pastor and people are very hopeful.

Ellsworth.—We found the church full of enthusiasm. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Simonton, is earnest in his work, and already he is encouraged with signs of revival. We found the quarterly conference full of hope and planning for active, aggressive work. Sunday, Oct. 16, five asked for prayers.

Franklin.—This church has an active membership, and the pastor, Rev. J. E. Lombard, is full of stir and is seeing the fruit of his toil. On one part of his charge our church is disturbed by the efforts of another church seeking to secure an organization of its own. Our membership is loyal and determined to hold the ground.

Gott's and *Black's Islands.*—This is the smallest society on the district, and the most generous according to its means. But ten families join in support of the church. They have a beautiful edifice and no debt. They support a pastor with a little assistance from the Missionary Society. Rev. O. S. Smith is highly esteemed by his people. He is pursuing a course of study in Bucksport Seminary.

Gouldsboro.—This is a large field, demanding a good deal of effort. This is true of the most of our charges. Rev. C. B. Morse is diligent in his work and finds favor with the people.

Orrington.—This is one of the oldest Methodist churches in the State. At one time it embraced nearly the entire population in the town. The Miller craze of 1843 divided the church, and it lost largely in membership. We have a good membership of very intelligent people. They have their work well organized, and Rev. B. W. Russell is very happy in his work. This is a charge where the Disciplinary committees are made to mean something. At the last quarterly meeting 5 were baptized and 2 admitted into the church. They are planning for a centennial jubilee, to be held Nov. 27.

Orrington Centre and *South Orrington.*—The pastor, Rev. C. Rogers, was kindly received, and has entered heartily upon his work. He has the co-operation of the church at all points. We look for a year of prosperity.

South Deer Isle.—We have seen no more enthusiastic people than we found here. The pastor, Rev. C. Garland, has been greatly blessed in his work. Two were baptized and 12 received into full membership, Sept. 12. The pastor is a student in our school at Bucksport. The appreciation of his people is seen in the fact that they increased his salary $50, though he is absent from his charge the greater part of his time.

South West Harbor.—This is a promising field, and the pastor, Rev. M. T. Anderson, is getting a strong hold upon the people. Great disappointment was felt at the removal of Rev. D. H. Piper, but they have given a hearty welcome to his successor.

Stonington.—Rev. A. C. Forscht, Ph. D., is pastor. Rev. C. W. Wallace supplied the pulpit very acceptably during the summer, but wished to complete his education, and with the consent of his presiding elder resigned his charge. Dr. Forscht came to the church the last Sunday in August, and was very heartily received. He has taken hold of the work with a strong hand, and the outlook is encouraging.

Surry.—This is one of the charges that has suffered from changes by death and removal. The pastor, Rev. H. M. Moore, has borne a double burden—the care of his sick wife and the work of a large field. Most tenderly has he performed the former, and has not been negligent in the latter. Oct. 12 his suffering wife went triumphantly to her reward. Mr. Moore has the sympathy of his many friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. P. Simonton at the church in East Sullivan, Oct. 15.

Swan's Island.—The church here is small, but according to their ability they are seeking to do the work demanded. The pastor, Rev. F. V. Stanley, is making good use of his time, and will see good results, we have no doubt.

West Tremont.—At the quarterly meeting 4 were baptized and one received into the church. Since that time others have been admitted. The pastor, Rev. J. L. Pinkerton, has taken hold of his work zealously and with indications of success.

Wesley, Cooper and *No. 14.*—This is a field of magnificent distances. If one wishes to travel a road of high, steep hills, he should take a trip into this region. We have a good people here. On this charge the population has steadily declined for years, and it has required self-denial to support a preacher. We found as a rule that the church was manifesting a degree of hopefulness. Rev. E. A. McMahon is pastor.

Winterport.—We had an old-fashioned quarterly meeting, beginning Saturday and closing Sunday evening. The pastor, Rev. D. H. Piper, is getting a strong grip upon the people in the place. His congregations are good, and the spirit of hopefulness prevails. Since Conference 24 have been baptized and 13 received into the church.

Millbridge and *Cherryfield.*—At Millbridge the pastor, Rev. C. T. Coombs, is greeted by large congregations. The need of this church is a mighty

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It is safe to say that nearly everybody who has rheumatic pains has doctored till they are discouraged. They are disgusted with remedies that cost money and won't try another unless it is proven to be a specific for the disease and not a mere drug to sell. This is why John A. Smith, who discovered a remarkable cure for rheumatism, sends free to all a trial of his remedy so that the sufferer may know positively that Gloria Tonic cures the disease.

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spiritual uplift. The village is large and thriving, and there is ample room for the two churches having organizations in the place. Mr. Coombs is diligent in his work.

At Cherryfield, our church is closed. The leading member, who has contributed very largely for its support, is left almost alone. We have a neat church edifice here, and can but believe that a change must come which will restore this church to its former place and usefulness in the village.

East Machias Camp-meeting, held Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, was in the succession of the very profitable meetings held upon this ground. The completion of the Washington County railroad will compel a change of plans and a more generous outlay upon the part of the managers of the ground, as greater numbers are sure to visit the place in coming years. D.

President J. F. Haley, of Bucksport, Me., writes under date of Oct. 26: "Many of the former students of Prof. A. F. Chase, who read ZION'S HERALD, may be pleased to know that suitable memorial services were held in his honor in the Seminary Chapel at Bucksport, Me., Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 26. During his long service for thirteen years as president of the East Maine Conference Seminary, he greatly endeared himself to the hearts of the hundreds of students who were under his wise counsels. After religious services, conducted by the pastor of the Methodist Church, suitable addresses were made by President Haley, Rev. J. T. Richardson, Hon. Parker Spofford and Richard B. Stover, of the board of trustees, Prof. Fred C. Ball, Miss Marion P. Stover, the preceptress, and by three representatives of the Seminary societies — Geo. C. Howard, Kelsey Ordway, Daniel S. Kerr. All of the speakers paid rich tributes to the many noble traits of character which made Prof. Chase so well known as a strong personality in the State. A great educator has fallen; an intense soul has departed; a ceaseless worker has gone to his rest. He will be gratefully remembered by many thousands of those whose lives received their inspiration from his unstinted labors for their highest good. May it be that his death may speak to them no less powerfully for good than his life! In the memorial services the most tender sentiments of sympathy were expressed for the deeply afflicted family whose members were until recently residents of this community. May the tender mercies of the Lord be over them all!"

Rockland District

Boothbay and Neighborhood. — Rev. Wm. Wood reports 14 new subscribers to ZION'S HERALD since July 1, and is "thereby confident of an enlarged and more intelligent co-operation."

A sample missionary rally: Addresses — "A Divinely-opened Door, or Our New Possessions as a Field for Missionary Operations," Rev. A. E. Russell; "Duty of the Church at Home to Existing Missionary Stations Abroad," Rev. C. F. Butterfield; "The Church a Debtor to Every Needy Person and to All People on Earth," Rev. Wm. Wood. At East Boothbay, Nov. 20, evening; Southport, Nov. 27, 2.30 P. M.; Boothbay, evening. Vigorous work characterizes these pastors and churches.

North Vassalboro. — The District Association at this place, Oct. 3-5, was a great success. Rev. M. F. Bridgham and wife sent an urgent invitation to each pastor on the district. Twenty responded favorably, several bringing their wives. Some drove over fifty miles by team. We were also favored with the presence Chaplain Plumer and Presiding Elder Boynton, both former pastors. Old friends greatly enjoyed hearing them preach. ZION'S HERALD was well represented by the assistant publisher, Mr. George E. Whitaker. We hope for a large increase of subscribers. All the subjects were carefully considered. The essays were fine and the discussions of a high order. The service on Tuesday evening will be long remembered as one of marked ability and power. Rev. S. L. Hanscom delivered an address on the "Missionary Aspects of the Late War." Rev. T. S. Ross spoke on "The Need of National Reforms." F. H. Jones followed with a timely exhortation. Great enthusiasm characterized the meeting. The Association voted to hold a missionary rally on each charge. The pastors have been arranged in groups to carry out the plan. We expect to raise full apportionments. Pastor Bridgham and people proved to be royal entertainers. On Tuesday, dinner and supper were served in the vestries. About eighty sat at the tables. Thanks are due the committee, Messrs. Towle, Weed and Bridgham, for an excellent program. W. W. O.

MAINE CONFERENCE

Augusta District

North Augusta. — Four persons have been converted recently, and others are under conviction. Two adults have been baptized, and four children — two of them the pastor's — have been christened. Two have joined on probation. There is no village within the bounds of this charge, and the people are greatly scattered; and yet the attendance at the class-meetings has averaged 17. Cottage prayer-meetings are held with an attendance of 40. All the services are well sustained. A harvest supper was recently held which was a very pleasant and successful affair. Rev. W. L. Phillips and wife are held in high esteem.

Hallowell. — Three have been recently baptized, 3 received on probation, and 3 into full membership. One hundred and seventy pastoral calls have been made during the quarter. The pastor and presiding elder are paid up to date. The parsonage cottage at the Richmond camp-ground has been sold, and the proceeds paid on the debt. Benevolent collections are looked after carefully. There is an excellent interest in the League; a recent entertainment was a fine success.

Gardiner. — "Forward march" is still the order in this old historic church. Twenty-five adults have been received into full connection in less than a month, sixteen of them being heads of families. Souls are seeking the Lord at nearly every service. No other church on the district has such crowds at its Sunday evening service. A reunion of former and present members of the Sunday-school was recently held, at which nearly three hundred were present. Music by the orchestra, speeches, and refreshments made it a most delightful evening. Pastor Lewis and his people understand the art of ministering to the whole man — socially, intellectually, and spiritually. The Sunday-school is the largest in its history. Five new subscribers for ZION'S HERALD have been secured. A fine new furnace has been ordered for the parsonage. The New England Branch of the W. F. M. Society has been invited to hold its next annual convention here. It is devoutly hoped that the invitation will be accepted, as it would give a great impetus to the interest in missions throughout the district. Mrs. Eliza Crowell, who had been a member of the church more than sixty years, and had lived in the house where she died for more than seventy years, died on Oct. 5. The bell tolled ninety-two times to indicate her age.

Leeds and Greene. — Additional improvements have been made on the parsonage. The house and ell have been shingled on the back, and the ell clapboarded on the front; four new windows have replaced old ones. The whole will be painted. Repairs on the church and horse-sheds are also contemplated. Pastor Hall is holding meetings on Sunday afternoons on the "Plains," with encouraging results. Mrs. Hall has formed two children's bands — one on the "Ridge" and one at "Keene's Corner." A reception was given to the pastor and wife at the parsonage recently, at which more than seventy were present. Quite a sum of money was presented them. Mrs. Stetson — mother of Prof. Stetson, State superintendent of schools — though about eighty years of age, is one of the most active and faithful of our official members. The wife of C. B. Howe died early in August. She had been a faithful member of the church, and her home was a home for the itinerant for years.

Phillips. — At our recent quarterly meeting here we had a day full of labor and interest — love-feast in the morning; fine congregation at the village in the forenoon; a good congregation at West Phillips in the afternoon; and nearly one hundred and fifty out to the evening social service. The Sunday-school attendance at the village averages 61, and the class-meeting attendance 18. At West Phillips the people are mostly farmers, and are widely scattered; yet at the mid-week social service they often have as many as thirty present. The church property has recently been insured. Pastor Fickett has made 239 pastoral calls during the last quarter. His wife is superintendent of the Junior League. His list of new subscribers to ZION'S HERALD has reached 13. (No pastor need fear that unlucky number

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(Specimen of Text)
Christ's lesson on humility. ST. MATTHEW, 18. *Christ's lesson on forgiveness.*
A. D. 32.
b Ps. 131. 2. ch. 19. 14. Mar. 10. 14. Lu. 18. 16.
c ch. 20. 27.
d ch. 10. 42.
3 And [and] said, Verily I say unto you, b Except ye [be converted, turn,] and become as little children, ye shall [not in no wise] enter into the kingdom of heaven.
4 c Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is [the] greatest in the kingdom of heaven.
5 And d whoso shall receive one such little child in my name
Address A. J. HOLMAN & CO., No. 1222 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

while canvassing for the HERALD!) The pastor is doing faithful and systematic work on all lines. Some think he magnifies the Discipline a little too much, but time will show the wisdom of his administration. Father Noble, father of Dr. Noble of Chicago and other stalwart sons, is eighty-eight years old; he is quite feeble. His wife is not quite so old and is remarkably preserved. The presiding elder's claim for the year has been paid. He feels a bit flattered that the church in his native town, both last year and this, was the first to pay his full claim.

Funeral of Dr. A. F. Chase. — The funeral services of the late Dr. A. F. Chase occurred at his late residence, early on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25. and were brief, simple and impressive. Rev. J. B. Lapham read the Scriptures and offered prayer. Revs. A. S. Ladd and H. W. Norton spoke of his work, character and influence. The former was his presiding elder, and a trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College; and the latter was formerly his presiding elder and a trustee of the East Maine Conference Seminary, and for five years a near neighbor. Revs. W. F. Berry, G. R. Palmer, J. R. Clifford, and W. T. Chapman were among the ministers who were present. J. A. Locke, Esq., E. R. Drummond, Esq., R. W. Dunn, Rev. E. R. French, and Dr. Blake represented the board of trustees. Miss Amanda Wilson, so long associated with him as preceptress at Bucksport, and several of Mrs. Chase's classmates, were present. Appropriate selections were rendered under the direction of Dr. Morse. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. The gentlemen of the school formed a procession and marched to the brow of the hill, and then parted and stood with uncovered heads while the funeral cortege passed. Brief services were conducted at Bryant's Pond.

Miscellaneous. — The mountains in the north part of Franklin County were covered with snow on Oct. 16.

Pastors who have not already done so are requested to take the Church Aid Collection at once, and forward to Rev. J. H. Roberts, Pleasant Dale.

Let us do our part to finish up the Missionary debt.

Let us still push vigorously the canvass for ZION'S HERALD.

Let all the pastors be encouraged and stimulated by the numerous revivals now in progress on the district. Let us make it, with God's help, a great year. A. S. L.

Portland District

Old Orchard. — Congregations are large and the Sunday-school is gradually recovering from its enforced summer adjournment. Rev. Messrs. Munger and Woodbury are much missed from the social meetings.

Saco Ferry. — The pastor, Rev. F. Grovenor, has, since Conference, baptized 31, received 21 into full membership from probation and 4 by letter, and 2 on probation. Revival services are planned to begin the first week of November.

West Scarboro. — Rev. Walter Canham moved into the new parsonage on October 1. The house is one of the best on the district. The people are proud of it. People who seldom attend church have given money and labor. Generous gifts of furniture have come from dealers in Saco, Biddeford and Portland. The guest chamber is to be furnished by the Pillsbury family. The pastor deserves credit for his careful management of the business. He thinks that his health is fully restored and he is ready for a revival campaign this winter.

Shapleigh. — Rev. F. R. Welch has given up his work here. It is a good opening for a young, unmarried man. Three churches will give him plenty of work and a fair support.

Chestnut St., Portland. — On Oct. 13 the rally of the Sunday-school was held. The roll-call of members and supporters of the church came on Oct. 20. About five hundred responded. An old-fashioned camp-meeting hand-shaking was enjoyed. The church and pastor, Rev. Luther Freeman, are entering upon the fall campaign with great enthusiasm. The city has been divided into twelve districts and two class-leaders assigned to each to help the pastor in pastoral supervision.

Congress St., Portland. — There is little probability that Rev. W. F. Berry will enter the service of the Civic League, as the newspapers report. His church is likely to keep him for the full term.

Biddeford Pool. — Rev. A. A. Callaghan has recovered his health and is now doing full work. Fifty new volumes have been added to the library. Services are held every Sabbath and once during the week at Oak Ridge and South Biddeford.

Biddeford. — The Epworth League has held some open-air meetings during the summer, and is helping the church in spiritual things as well as in the finances. The pastor, Rev. C. W. Bradlee, preaches short sermons to the children every Sabbath.

Saco. — This church yet feels the effects of the cotton-mill strike in financial matters, but the spiritual interests are well sustained. Few churches report better attendance at class-meetings. The benevolent collections are being raised by the quarterly conference committees. The official brethren always delight the presiding elder by large attendance at quarterly conference and by written reports.

Maryland Ridge. — Pastor and people recently observed a self-denial week which netted for benevolences nearly $45. The spiritual uplift to the church was large. This small church of about thirty members, several of them bedridden invalids, has set a good example to larger churches. Some people walk five miles to attend church, and a large proportion of the regular congregation live more than two miles away. The church is well filled with young people at the evening services. The pastor and his wife are very busy people. E. O. T.

VERMONT CONFERENCE

Montpelier District

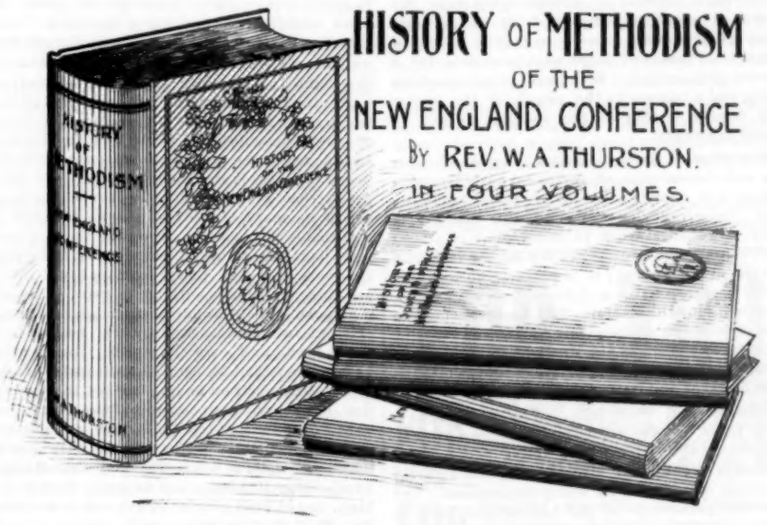
Northfield. — A series of meetings has been decided upon, and the outlook is hopeful. Pastor Johnson has been enjoying a well-earned vacation at his old home in New Jersey.

Bondville. — Rev. C. M. Charlton, of Gloucester, Mass., has been appointed to succeed Pastor Putnam at this place. Mr. Charlton is a graduate of Boston University, the son of the manager of the Gloucester Deep Sea Mission, and is a young man of ability, culture and consecration.

Landgrove. — Revival meetings have been held at this place for several weeks with some results. Various unforeseen obstacles interrupted the meetings and diverted the interest, but some were converted and the church stimulated and stirred. Pastor Evans gives general satisfaction to the members here.

South Londonderry. — The church has been raised several feet in order to give better drainage and make room for a furnace, and a new underpinning laid in cement has been put under the entire building. Pastor Evans has both raised the money and superintended the work. The Epworth League has money on hand with which to paint the exterior of the church. Miss Musie Landman, the efficient president of the League and secretary of the board of stewards, was recently united in marriage with Mr. Skinner, of Brooklyn Borough, New York city, the wedding taking place in church.

Bradford. — The new parsonage is gradually



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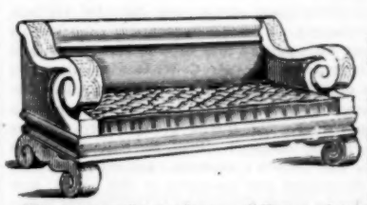

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nearing completion. Pastor Webb assisted in the Gilliam revival meetings at Newbury.

Quechee. — Affairs are looking up here. The week-night meeting recently started is being well sustained, and Pastor Hough is meeting with much-needed encouragement here.

Personal. — Mrs. Davenport, wife of the presiding elder, is gaining, on the whole, though the progress is very slow and attended with various set-backs. RETLAW.

W. H. M. S. — The Woman's Home Missionary Society of Montpelier District convened at Windsor, Sept. 28. The afternoon was devoted to papers, discussions and reports. Some excellent papers were presented. The chief feature of the evening was the address by the president of the Conference organization, Mrs. A. H. Webb, of Bradford, whose words are always fitting and inspiring. Our Christian women, and through them our churches, would be benefited by sending delegates and visitors in greater numbers to such conventions.

MRS. H. G. MCGLAUFLIN, Cor. Sec.

St. Albans District

Richford. — A good congregation greets the pastor, Rev. P. A. Smith, Sunday mornings. The Sunday evening gatherings are increasing in numbers and interest. There is an encouraging spiritual condition among the people. This work has had its trials, like all others, but it has stood them nobly, and is moving forward today full of hope and courage. Recently an Old Folks' reception was held in the church parlors under the direction of the King's Daughters. The cellar of the parsonage has undergone a thorough renewal in almost every way. Six inches of mud were removed from the bottom, then grouted and covered over with a coat of cement. Pipes and traps were also laid for a system of plumbing. What was before a useless thing and a menace to the health of the pastor and family, is now as fine a cellar as can be found anywhere.

Waitsfield. — Here, too, there is a general feeling and appearance of thrift in both Sunday-school and church. Rev. W. T. Miller holds the fort. Congregations are good, the interest is deep, and earnest work is being done in all departments. The Ladies' Aid is a strong factor in the life of the church; it is pleasing to see their spirit of self-sacrifice and the energy with which they work for the Master. The Epworth League sold $100 worth of ice cream during the summer months, and now has six illustrated lectures, in charge of the Literary department, for the months of September and October.

Johnson and *Waterville.* — The pastor, Rev. R. F. Lowe, is also rejoicing in increased congregations upon preaching services and prayer-meetings at Johnson. Greater religious interest is being manifested in every department. The monthly gatherings of the Ladies' and Pastor's Union are doing excellent service in cultivating a social spirit among our people.

At Waterville, between forty and fifty of the Hymnals, of substantial binding and large size, have by unanimous agreement of both societies been placed in the church. Suitable racks have also been provided. We doubt whether there is a better appointed rural church in Lamoille County.

St. Albans Bay. — In the moving and repairing of the church sheds $140 have been expended. The lecture-room of the church has also been painted and repaired. A Ladies' Aid Society has been organized. Apportionments for Bishops, Tract cause, Sunday-school Union, and Montpelier Seminary are met in full. Collections for Bible Society, $5; Children's Day, $4. The pastor, Rev. O. L. Barnard, is in labors abundant, and is cheerful and happy in his work. In a note to this reporter he says: "All the readers of ZION'S HERALD on the charge are enjoying the paper very much. May God bless Dr. Parkhurst!"

Underhill. — An eight-pound boy came into the parsonage home, Thursday, Oct. 6. The pastor, Rev. D. C. Thatcher, shouts: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" The condition of this charge is encouraging. "The uplook is bright; the outlook, in some directions, is brightening. Little harvesting has yet been done. The work of the pastor is largely subsoil ploughing on fallow ground. A few blessed plants of righteousness are already growing and fruiting more or less."

District League Convention. — The annual meeting of this organization was held in our church at Enosburgh Falls, Oct. 18 and 19. A program of unusual interest had been prepared. The principal speaker of the convention was Rev. C. L. Hall, D. D., of Burlington, Vt., Troy Conference. His subject was: "The Epworth League, a Movement for Humanity." It melted, inspired and captivated all hearts. It was really one of the most thoughtful, practical, and also eloquent addresses to which the Epworth Leaguers of St. Albans District ever listened. Dr. Hall will be a blessing to the League whenever and wherever he may choose to speak to it. The papers and addresses of the convention all the way through were of a high order, and all were worthy of the highest praise. Azro M. Aseltine, the president, and an able corps of officers, did their utmost in preparing for the meeting and contributing to its success. The results are their reward, for it was in all respects a fine affair. Though it was one of the most disagreeable days of the season, there was a large number of delegates in attendance, and the utmost interest and enthusiam were manifested. The chapter reports almost without exception indicated that the young people are full of the aggressive spirit of the Methodism of the fathers. In round numbers the Leagues of the district have 900 members. But mere numbers do not make strength. Three hundred Spartans were worth many times their number of Persians, who had to be lashed into the fight. A Gideon's band, alert, eager, and hastening to engage the enemies of Israel, is worth more to the cause of God than a multitude of lukewarm soldiers. What now the Epworth League needs is a plenteous baptism of the Holy Ghost. Unless it shall receive this it will fail to produce the great results prophesied for it, and which its marvelous development afforded the reasonable expectation it would be able to accomplish. Therefore, to your knees, O Epworth Leaguers, and seek power from on high! Without this your efforts will be in vain; while with it you can make Methodism the mightiest agency existent for spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands and over the world. The Epworth League society of Enosburgh Falls feels like congratulating itself on having invited this convention, the general membership of the church feels happy over having fed them, and the pastor — well, he feels like shaking hands with himself for telling them to do it. This convention helped us all. May Heaven grant us many more of like kind, and of even greater power and enthusiasm! Rev. W. P. Stanley was elected president for the new year. CREAMER.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

Hedding Chautauqua.—The board of managers met with the president, Rev. J. W. Adams, at Methuen, on the 19th inst., to complete the business of the season of 1898. There was a good attendance and a very hopeful feeling. The treasurer, Dr. A. T. Severance, reported all current bills paid, a note of $100 liquidated, and $43 in the treasury. Dr. C. W. Rowley, after two years of splendid service, retires from the superintendency, and Rev. John A. Bowler is chosen his successor. The Board pledges Mr. Bowler their hearty support. Prof. E. Riley, of Lawrence, was chosen treasurer. Both Drs. Rowley and Severance are members of the board, and will still be active promoters of this useful institution, which happily combines physical rest and social entertainment with intellectual and moral improvement. After dinner was served by Mrs. Adams, there was a free and informal discussion of plans for the season of 1899.

Concord District

East Tilton. — Rev. F. O. Winslow is doing good work here. The little society is working well. The finances are in good condition and they are hoping for spiritual results.

Laconia, First Church. — The finances are a little better than a year ago. Congregations are good. The Sunday-school attendance averages

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Mrs. Ira A. Bass, Littleton, N. H., says: "I want to thank Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for the good it has done me. My stomach was in such a condition that I could not keep anything on it except

a little hot water, without terrible distress. I can now eat as well as any one need to by keeping a little of the medicine in the house and taking it after a hearty meal. I can sleep now like a kitten, and oh, what a God-sent blessing that is! I have taken fifteen bottles already, and I would have been down in the church yard now but for the wonderful blessing, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and may the blessing of God follow Dr. Greene is my earnest prayer."

Mrs. Bass' description of nervous dyspepsia is graphic in its simplicity and sincerity. She accurately portrays the pain and dread which accompany nervous derangement and the buoyant spirits and thankfulness which follow restoration to health under the magic influence of Dr. Greene's Nervura remedy for the blood and nerves.

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better than for years — probably better than at any time since the division. There is an excellent spiritual state. Much-needed repairs have been made, and $160 is on hand toward repairs another year. Rev. A. L. Smith is very happy in his work. His mother, who has been quite feeble, is much improved in health.

Laconia, Trinity Church. — The struggle here continues. It seems not to affect our own church simply, but the other churches in this part of the city. As to our own, we think we have come to a turn in the lane. Some adverse elements that have been a source of great confusion for years, have been removed from official relation, and it is believed that by this purging the plant will have a better chance for growth. There is a faithful, loyal company who are doing all in their power to help on the work. The pastor, Rev. C. E. Eaton, is full of courage, and leads the people on with earnestness. This church will see better days ere long.

Preachers' Meetings and *League Convention.* — Let all north of Warren remember the meeting at *Colebrook*, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2. The last day is devoted to the Epworth League. The Maine Central will sell tickets at half rates, and we have applied for a reduction on the Boston & Maine which we hope to get. Let us go north and give cheer to the workers in this "up country."

Two churches are already concerned to hold their pastors a second year, and have taken advantage of the third quarterly conference to extend an invitation. *Baker Memorial, Concord*, did this in an adjourned session, and *Ashland* at the regular meeting. The Ashland church is doing well. The pastor, Rev. E. C. E. Dorion, is very popular and the work is growing on his hands. The claim is paid to date and there is money in the treasury.

Plymouth. — Rev. J. H. Emerson is busy with his work here. He is a diligent pastor and means to see all his people frequently. The home department of the Sunday-school is very promising, having about a hundred members, with Mr. Calley as superintendent. It gives him a chance to raise the money for the pastor's claim, while he does a sub-pastoral work that is very helpful. During the quarter the church has been shingled, the ceiling repaired, and concrete walks laid about the parsonage grounds.

Chichester. — Rev. J. A. Steele's daughter, Carrie, who is his housekeeper, is again confined to her bed with nervous disease. This will hinder him somewhat in his work. He always aims to be busy with his people. B.

Manchester District

Fitzwilliam. — The work at present seems very encouraging. There is a good Sunday-school, aggressive and well attended, and the congregations are good. At the recent visit of the presiding elder 66 were present on Sunday, and about 40 met him at the parsonage Saturday evening with words of cheerful appreciation of the hearty service of the good pastor and his true helpmate. Finances are healthy; the pastor is nearly paid up to date; a good woodshed awaits the winter's supply of fuel, and shows the readiness of the people, "as much as in them is."

At *Richmond* new shingles shut the water out of the audience-room, and the strengthened tower allows safe bell-ringing for church service, while an improved attendance on church and Sunday-school shows that some at least of the citizens believe Pastor Roberts is well and wisely appointed. Now for a strong, hearty push for evangelistic victory all along the line and general revival work all through the district.

The news of the death of Rev. H. A. Spencer was a shock to very many New Hampshire Methodists who loved him for his works' sake and deeply sympathize with the bereaved household. The writer is especially afflicted, having counted the deceased brother as a very dear friend. Truly, earth's cypress groves are numerous! Happy they who truly know them as "orchards of palms" from the other river-side view, and thus restrain the heart-breaks! SIBRON.

Dover District

Newmarket. — Rev. C. N. Tilton is cheerful, hopeful, and hard at work. Business is dull; a few families have moved away, but the church finances are well kept up. The Junior League is prospering under the efficient leadership of the pastor's wife.

Newfields. — The pastor, Rev. A. E. Draper, is proving himself to be a faithful preacher of the Word. He read a most excellent review of "The Story of Jesus Christ," at the Dover Preachers' Meeting, Oct. 24.

Milton Mills. — Raymond Howard Huse, a member of this church, was granted a local preacher's license, Oct. 23. Rev. H. L. Hastings, of Boston, on a recent Sabbath, gave a characteristic address on the Bible. Rev. E. J. Deane is pushing the work.

Sanbornville and *Brookfield.* — Rev. and Mrs. O. W. Bryant had just returned from a vacation trip north as far as Stark, driving with their own team, when they received word of the death of Mrs. Bryant's only brother in Vermont. Prof. Richards, a Methodist from Newfields, has charge of the village school.

Dover. — Thursday, Oct. 20, St. John's Church celebrated its 75th anniversary by a parish supper in the vestry, followed by appropriate exercises in the church. Thirty-nine pastors have served this church, eighteen of whom are still living. Letters were read from Rev. Dr. C. N. Smith, Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Rev. R. S. Stubbs, Rev. M. C. Brittan, Rev. O. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. M. W. Prince, Rev. Dr. C. E. Hall, Rev. Dr. W. F. Crafts, Rev. Dr. G. L. Collyer, and Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst. Rev. James Thurston, 82 years of age, spoke of the honored members who have been translated to the church above. Rev. L. J. Hall, pastor in '65-'66, was present and gave an interesting address on "Old Time Memories." Rev. J. E. Robins spoke briefly of the spirit and value of the church, especially of our beloved Methodism. The pastor, Rev. Dr. D. C. Babcock, remarked that he had known all but nine of the former pastors; only five are now members of our Conference. H. G. Davis and W. H. Beede assisted the pastor in reading the letters. The St. John's choir, consisting of E. S. Clark, B. T. Scales, Miss Alice B. Coon, Mrs. J. S. Haines and Mrs. C. W. Pierce, furnished the music. The two veteran class-leaders, E. A. Crawford and J. G. Leathers, were absent on account of illness.

Friday morning, Oct. 21, Dover was startled to learn that Mr. Crawford had gone "home to heaven." The funeral was on Monday in St. John's Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Babcock, assisted by Revs. J. Thurston, S. C. Keeler, C. U. Dunning, J. W. Adams, G. L. Collyer and J. E. Robins. Appropriate resolutions from the official board were read by John T. W. Ham. A large number of preachers, business men, and other citizens, many from out of town, were present. The many who knew Mr. Crawford most heartily endorse the fitting words written by Dr. Parkhurst.

Merrimacport. — The funeral of Mrs. Cilly, wife of Rev. M. T. Cilly, was held in the Methodist Church, Wednesday, Oct. 12. The services were in charge of Rev. J. E. Robins. Revs. W. J. Atkinson, L. D. Bragg, C. W. Taylor, and G. W. Norris took part in the exercises. The burial was at Salisbury. Mr. Cilly has the sympathy of the churches.

Rochester. — Rev. Wm. Ramsden, president of the Conference Epworth Leagues, is hard at work, most faithfully attending to the duties of his own church and perfecting his program for the Conference League meeting to be held in Suncook, Dec. 7 and 8. EMERSON.

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

New Bedford District

Dighton. — At the September communion 1 was baptized, 3 were received from probation, and 1 by letter. Finances are in excellent condition. "All bills paid to date," is the report of the treasurer. Rev. Jerome Greer is pastor.

East Wareham. — The Junior League has recently purchased an organ for the "Bryant" room. Pastor Hatch is aggressive on every line.

Long Plain. — The Baptist meeting-house is undergoing repairs, and members of that church and congregation have accepted an invitation to worship with the Methodist Church. The pastors preach on alternate Sabbaths.

Truro. — The people delight to attend the preaching of the Word. Ninety-three listened to the pastor, Rev. A. A. Stockdale, Sunday, Oct. 9. A little boy has come to claim Truro as his birthplace and bring joy to the hearts of pastor and wife.

Taunton, Grace Church. — Several were received on probation at the last communion. The pastor has had an able lay worker in Mrs. Walker. Steam-heating apparatus is being placed in the parsonage. Rev. B. F. Simon is pastor.

Nantucket. — The pastor, Rev. C. A. Lockwood, was united in marriage, Sept. 28, with Miss Fannie Webster, of Wakefield, R. I. The ceremony was performed by the bride's pastor, Rev. J. E. Hawkins. There were many valuable and useful presents and the kind wishes of a host of friends. The Nantucket church generously voted the pastor a month's vacation. They made an extensive wedding trip through Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.

South Middleboro. — Rev. C. N. Hinckley is giving the results of his active and ripening Christian life to this people. The meetings are well sustained considering the resources of the community. Two-thirds of those present on a recent Sabbath evening took part in the meeting.

Sagamore. — Rev. and Mrs. B. E. Phillips are bereaved in the death of their infant daughter, Ruth. On Oct. 9, after about a month of suffering, God took her to Himself. Rev. R. E. Schuh conducted the funeral services.

Ministerial Association. — The Whitman church, with its accustomed liberality, again entertained

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the District Ministerial Association. Pastor Johnson and his people were royal hosts, providing generously for their guests, even to the gratuitous distribution of the morning papers. The program was a strong one. Every man filled his place at the appointed time. Revs. N. B. Cook and L. M Flocken read papers, Monday afternoon, on "Interdenominational Comity" and "The Place of Philosophy in Bible Study." Rev. W. P. Buck, of Central Church, Taunton, preached the evening sermon. Tuesday morning, Rev. A. H. Scudder delivered a carefully prepared address on "The Ethical Element in Architecture." "The Gospel According to Us," by Rev. J. F. Cooper, drew forth earnest and helpful discussion. At the afternoon session fraternal greetings were wired the Providence District meeting, in session at Stoughton. Mr. Geo. E. Whitaker, assistant publisher of ZION'S HERALD, presented the interests of the church paper. Resolutions of sympathy were forwarded Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Sagamore. Thanks were tendered the Whitman Church, and after a paper by Rev. W. A. Luce, Dean Buell of the School of Theology gave a stirring and scholarly address on "Modern Methods of Defending the Faith." It was highly appreciated by the preachers. The closing sermon was by Rev. E. J. Ayres, of Centenary Church, Provincetown. An invitation was accepted to hold the February meeting with the Summerfield Church, Fall River. L. S.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

Boston Preachers' Meeting. — An executive session was held Oct. 31. The meeting adjourned to meet Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 A.M., in Bromfield St. Church, to welcome the Church Extension committee. Next Monday, Nov. 7, the meeting will be held at the same place and time to greet the Freedmen's Aid Committee.

South District

Baker Memorial, Dorchester. — Dr. M. B. Chapman preached in this pulpit Sunday morning, Oct. 23. His sermon was a powerful and eloquent presentation, marked by a genuine spiritual unction also, of the text: "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God abideth forever."

West Roxbury. — Rev. A. L. Squier and his wife were taken completely by surprise as a large company of their church people came to the parsonage on the evening of Oct. 17. It was the fourth anniversary of their marriage, and the appreciative parishioners wanted to celebrate the event. And they did it, too, in genuinely Methodistic style, cordial and happy to the last degree. The "donation visit" was a success, and Dr. Dorchester's speech was most fitting. People and pastor are having a good year.

St. Mark's, Brookline. — An elegant antique quartered oak chair, specially designed by the architect for the pulpit of St. Mark's Church, has just been given to the church by two friends who are not members of the church but reside in the neighborhood. The chair is of the Byzantine type, rich with carving and peculiarly fitted to its surroundings. The makers were Messrs. S. C. Small & Co., of Boston.

West Quincy. — This church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, October 23. Rev. F. N. Upham preached in the morning, and Rev. E. W. Virgin in the evening. An anniversary banquet was given on Monday evening. Rev. C. W. Wilder is pastor.

West Medway. — This church has made progress this year. Congregations at all the meetings are improving. The ladies have made the parsonage more attractive and comfortable. The League has been reorganized and new life appears in the departments. The faithful band of W. F. M. S. workers were recently inspired by a parlor talk at the parsonage by Rev. H. B. Swartz on Japan. The ladies from the Congregational and Baptist churches who were present expressed a desire to hear him soon at their own meetings. Mr. Swartz also took the place, at a children's meeting in the vestry, of Mrs. Swartz and her children, who were to have presented home life in Japan. Monday evening, Oct. 10, Mr. Swartz delivered his excellent lecture on the poet Whittier, in the vestry. He knew the poet well, and his lecture is a loving tribute to his memory. The pastor, Rev. E. A. Howard, writes under date of Oct. 22: "I am pained to say I have just been called to the death-bed of Arthur Holmes, our collector, son of W. M. Holmes, who died less than two years ago. Both were good workers in our church and esteemed in the community." U.

Worcester, Trinity.— Leon H. Vincent is to give here a course of four lectures on literary subjects.

Grace.— The sermon of Rev. William Pentecost, on Oct. 23, was a memorable one in the annals of the church. The day was the eightieth anniversary of his birth, and the day itself was observed in behalf of aged people, a large number of whom were present. Given in the pleasant manner characteristic of our veteran, few who heard him will fail to recall the day as red-lettered in their calendars. His text was from Deut. 12: 9. Miss Gertrude March, the exceedingly efficient organist and choir leader, prepared a suitable series of selections which added not a little to the interest of the occasion. The League has presented to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dines, recently married, a handsome mantel clock.

Coral St. — Rev. J. H. Mansfield has given his excellent lecture on Vesuvius. Pastor George E. Sanderson is assisted by Evangelist William Park and wife in a series of special meetings.

Webster Square. — The teachers and officers of the Sunday-school gave a reception to the members of the school last week, and all pronounced the affair eminently successful. An interesting entertainment was given, headed by the pastor, Rev. L. W. Adams.

Swedish, Thomas St., has just had a delightful concert, drawing a large audience of these music-loving people. QUIS.

North District

Cambridge, Grace Church. — This church is about to begin special meetings with Dr. Kendig as evangelist. The pastor, Rev. G. A. Phinney, and the people have "a mind to work."

Cambridge, Epworth Church. — Bishop Potter's recent remarks deprecatory of extemporaneous preaching would find no approval in Epworth Church. The pastor's discourses delivered without notes do not lack in force or in thoughtfulness and are greatly appreciated by his people. A recent sermon on "The Affluent Poverty of the Christian" was a strong and eloquent presentation of a great Gospel truth. Sunday, Oct. 16, the Sunday-school showed the largest attendance and collection in its history. Rev. W. N. Mason, pastor.

Sunday, Oct. 23, was observed as Rally day for the Sunday-school. The church was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves, and an extra large audience was present at 10.30 to hear the sermon to the school. The Sunday-school service following was the banner session in attendance and collection. In the evening the meeting was in charge of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies. Rev. J. W. Wadman delivered a most interesting and inspiring address concerning his labors in Japan. Mrs. A. C. Clark, superintendent of the Immigrants' Home, presented a very encouraging report of that phase of home mission work. A liberal basket collection added several dollars to the treasury of each society.

First Church, Somerville. — Rev. G. A. Phinney, of Grace Church, Cambridge, in exchange with Rev. G. S. Butters, pastor of First Church, on Sunday morning preached a sermon of unusual tenderness, pertinency and power. The congregation was greatly impressed and helped by the sermon.

Clinton. — Rev. W. J. Hambleton and wife, who have recently moved their residence to Sterling, within the parish of Clinton, were given a reception Thursday evening, Oct. 20. A four-horse barge was well filled with those who represented the church in cordial greetings. The spiritual interest continues good. The pastor, Rev. A. M. Osgood, has supplied the pulpit during the summer vacation, with the exception of an exchange once a month. The average attendance reported by the six classes for the midsummer quarter was 76. During September and October twenty-three neighborhood meetings have been held, in twenty-two different homes, with good attendance and interest. Several persons have accepted Christ. Three men and two women have been received as probationers, one of the number being a lady about 80 years of age, who had never made a profession of religion. Her baptism in her home was an occasion of unusual interest. These cottage meetings are reaching Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Scotch, Irish, Germans, English and Negroes, besides those born in this country, having already been held in the homes of six different nationalities. Efforts are being made to reach the French, Italian, Jewish and Chinese portion. The social life of the church enjoys a vigorous growth. The Epworth League of 114 members is a wholesome and useful factor in all forms of activity. A lawn party on the parsonage grounds, in which about three hundred participated, the occasional social gatherings in the parsonage, and monthly socials in the homes of the people under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, have aided the more specifically educational and spiritual work. A committee of fifteen is visiting the community in the interest of the home department of the Sunday-school, and an increase in Sunday-school attendance is already apparent. The W. F. M. S. anniversary was a season of refreshing. The address was given by Mrs. C. H. Hanaford, and children and young people assisted in the program.

Marlboro. — On October 20 the Epworth League tendered a reception to the elderly members of the church and congregation, providing refreshments and a pleasing entertainment. This church can boast of not a few aged members — Mrs. Sarah Hobart, 92 years old; Mrs. Mary Witherbee, 90 years; Mrs. Wilkins, and others, above the 80 line. The pastor's wife, Mrs. A. P. Sharp, is an enthusiastic worker in the W. F. M. S., and under her efficient leadership the work in this branch has never been equaled.

East District

Everett, First Church.— The work of the autumn opens hopefully. There is an excellent tone to all the services. Several have indicated their purpose to lead a Christian life. On Sept. 18 a union service of the Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist churches was held in the Methodist church, celebrating the anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. with a sermon by the pastor of this church by special request. The meeting closed with an old-time altar service for consecration for Christian work. Miss Cassie Smith spoke in the interest of the W. C. T. U. in the morning of the 16th, and in the afternoon of the

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same day the pastor, by request, preached to nearly two hundred Orangemen. The apportionments of all the benevolent collections except Missions and Church Aid have been filled and paid in. Two of the oldest members have recently died — Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch and James Ball. The 28th anniversary of the organization of this church was observed, Oct. 18, by a fine banquet, followed by a literary and musical entertainment. Presiding Elder Thorndike, a former pastor, and his wife were present and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. The banquet netted the church nearly $100 toward the current expenses. All was under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle. The pastor, Rev. C. M. Hall, is temporarily laid aside by the results of a very severe cold which has left some trouble in the throat and a touch of malaria, but he hopes to be about in a week or two.

Lakeside Church, Lynn. — Sunday, Oct. 9, will be remembered by the members of this church as a day of rejoicing for signs of prosperity, evidenced by additions to the membership as follows: 1 by letter, 2 by profession of faith, and 8 from probation. Two others were received on probation. Rev. H. E. Milnes, a student in Boston University, has been with this church since April, 1897, and is laboring with earnestness for the spiritual growth of the church. Sunday, Oct. 30, was the fifth anniversary of the dedication of this church, and appropriate services were held.

Tapleyville. — On Oct. 15 the third quarterly conference was held. The Sunday morning following, Rev. Dillon Bronson preached from the text, "Render under Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's and unto God the things that be God's." After the sermon $315 was raised toward the deficiency. Beginning the first of November, the pastor, Rev. H. B. King, will be assisted by Rev. J. A. Hainer in holding special services. U.

West District

Springfield Preachers' Meeting. — On Oct. 10, at the bi-weekly gathering, twenty-six were present, including five from contiguous portions of the New England Southern Conference. Rev. H. G. Buckingham read a carefully-prepared paper on "How Can we Most Efficiently Use Our Church Forces?" It seems to some that this meeting is more wisely conducted than the greater meeting in Boston, in that the preachers assemble to listen to a thoughtful presentation of some assigned subject, and then, after discussing the same and attending to any business that may require attention, go their several ways.

Springfield, Trinity. — On Oct. 9 a rally day was observed. There was an unusually good attendance all day, that at the Sunday-school being larger than on any preceding Sunday since the Annual Conference. The floral display was beautiful. Rev. A. C. Skinner, the pastor, preached an appropriate sermon on "The Summons to Service," and there was suitable music by the choir. The evening service was participated in by church, Sunday-school, and Epworth League, and comprised music, recitations, and addresses by the superintendent, C. W. Elkins, Prof. G. E. Dawson, and O. L. Cowles.

Chicopee, Central Church. — The pastor, Rev. R. E. Bisbee, is preaching a series of old-fashioned doctrinal sermons, which are appreciated by his people. The Sunday-school, under the skillful management of the long-time superintendent, L. E. Hitchcock, was never in better condition. A neat card calendar of the regular services, and of all the special important events to come before Conference, has been printed and placed, by the pastor, in person, in every home. The parsonage is to receive a new coat of paint.

South and *West Worthington.* — The people to the number of 108 recently gave their pastor, Rev. Henry C. Millington, a very pleasant surprise party. Games, music, and literary exercises, followed by a sumptuous repast, kept the people busy. Everything is progressing finely on these two charges. Mr. Millington is a graduate of Syracuse University and of the Boston University School of Theology. He was appointed to this charge on June 12, to take the place of Rev. W. E. Hopkins, who was sent here in April, but died a few weeks later. Mr. Millington, in connection with his church work, is also professor of rhetoric, history and geology, in the Conwell Classical Academy at South Worthington, a college preparatory school established by Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia.

Leyden and *East Colrain.* — A very successful Epworth League group convention was held at Leyden, Oct. 4, Rev. W. C. Townsend, of Greenfield, presiding. A helpful love-feast was conducted by C. W. Gray, of Greenfield. Interesting papers were read by C. H. Carpenter, of Griswoldville, Miss Townsend, S. H. Walker, of Shelburne Falls, and Miss Martha E. Ketchen, of Colrain, and inspiring addresses were given by Rev. Leon E. Bell and Rev. Dr. C. F. Rice, both of Springfield. H.

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CHURCH REGISTER

HERALD CALENDAR

Worcester Preachers' Mtg. at Cherry Valley,	Nov. 6
Central Ct. Preachers' Mtg. at Ashland,	Nov. 8
National City Evangelization Union,	Nov. 17-20

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. W. J. Hambleton, Clinton, Mass.

C. L. S. C. BANQUET. — Tickets will be on sale after Thursday, until Friday evening, at the office of Tremont Temple.

W. F. M. S. — The regular meeting of the Executive Board will be held Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 a. m., in the Committee Room, 36 Bromfield St. This will be a special meeting of the Corporation to consider change in the by-laws.

ANNIE W. PHINNEY, Rec. Sec.

W. F. M. S. — The regular meeting of the Cambridge District will be held at Park Ave. Church, West Somerville, Wednesday, Nov. 16. Sessions at 10 30 and 2. There will be reports and discussions. Papers and reports given at the Branch annual meeting will be read. Address by Miss Florence L. Nichols, of the Woman's College, Lucknow, India. Lunch served at 15 cents a plate.

GRACE G. SMITH, Rec. Sec.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS' UNION. — The next regular meeting will be held at the First Church, Temple St., on Monday evening, Nov. 14. The Union will entertain as its guests the committee on the International Conference of Epworth Leagues — Rev. Edwin A. Schell, D. D., General Secretary of the Epworth League, Rev. A. C. Crews, D. D., General Secretary of the Canadian League, Rev. Dr Du Bose, General Secretary of the League of the M. E. Church, South, Rev. W. I. Haven, of Brookline, Rev. J. H. Coleman, D. D., of Albany, R. S. Copeland, M. D., of the University of Michigan, and J. D. Fuller, Esq., of Topeka, Kansas. Social hour and reception from 5 to 6 o'clock. Supper at 6. Program consisting of addresses by some of the distinguished guests and music by the Temple St. quartet in the audience-room at 7 o'clock.

Supper tickets, including reserved seats in the auditorium, are now on sale for 50 cents at C. B. Magee's, 38 Bromfield St. Free tickets for the remaining seats in the audience-room can be secured by early application to pastors or Sunday-school superintendents. A. G. FOGG, Sec.

MARRIAGES

WHITON — HUNTRESS — In Cornish, Me., Sept. 13, by Rev. G. F. Hilliard, Fred Irving Whiton and Flora Inez Huntress, both of Cornish.

WEBB — WEEKS — Sept. 28, by the same, Walter Lee Webb, of Cornish, and Laura Etta Weeks, of East Parsonfield, Maine.

WILLIAMS — CHADBOURNE — Oct. 12, by the same, James F. Williams and Abbie S. Chadbourne, both of Sebago, Maine.

SMITH — AREY — In Bucksport, Maine, Oct. 10, by Rev. W. H. Maffitt, Lemuel S. Smith, of Orrington, and Blanch E. Arey, of Bucksport.

LIBBY — FOSTER — In Farmingdale, Me., Oct. 27, by Rev. George D. Lindsay, Hernaldo F. Libby and Mabel Foster, both of Farmingdale.

HASKELL — TARR — In South Essex, Mass., Oct. 25, by Rev. Joseph Simpson, Edward S. Haskell, of South Essex, and Una G. Tarr, of Gloucester.

ELLIS — HAYES — In Foxboro, Mass., Oct. 26, by Rev. W. F. Geisler, George Robert Ellis and Ada Savilla Hayes, both of Foxboro.

McLAINE — EMERY — In Saco, Me., Oct. 24, by Rev. F. Grovenor, William E. McLaine, of Haverhill, Mass., and Lizzie E. Emery, of Saco.

PARMENTER — FIFIELD — In Pittsfield, Vt., Oct. 19, by Rev. A. W. Ford, Foster W. Parmenter, of Rochester, and Anna M. Fifield, of Pittsfield.

ASHLEY — LEAVITTS — In Barnard, Vt., Sept. 21, by the same, Eli Ashley, of Waterbury, and Kate A. Leavitts, of East Barnard.

PREBLE — SANFORD — In Malden, Mass., Oct. 19, by Rev. John R. Cushing, Walter H. Preble and Nellie E. Sanford, all of Malden.

ADAMS — POND — In North Franklin, Mass., by Rev. E. A. Howard, Frank P. Adams, of West Medway, and Nellie M. Pond, of North Franklin.

WEST DISTRICT MINISTERS' WIVES' ASSOCIATION. — Regular meeting in Westfield, Tuesday, Nov. 8, with Mrs. L. H. Dorchester. Lunch served at 1 p. m.; business meeting and program at 2. Mrs. Bisbee will give a paper on "Our Duty toward Porto Rico;" Mrs. Rice will give a paper; Mrs. Weyant will read, and there will be music. Trains leave Springfield for Westfield at 11 and 11.28 a. m.

MIRIAM O. RICE, Sec.

W. F. M. S. — Fitchburg District will hold a convention at Gardner, Wednesday, Nov. 9. Miss Clara Cushman will be the speaker. Sessions at 11 and 1.30. Lunch furnished by the Gardner ladies.

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A PREACHER WANTED. — A preacher of experience and with a successful record can secure a good and permanent charge at once in an important town in New England. Address ZION'S HERALD, stating age, years in ministry, and references.

Per Order Presiding Elder.

BRETHREN OF NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE. — You are doubtless conversant with the facts concerning the recent organization of the "Brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The president of this organization is Rev. T. B. Neely, D. D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Neely will be present at the meeting of the Missionary Committee in Providence, Nov. 9, and will address any ministers present who would be pleased to learn more of the plans of the "Brotherhood." The meeting will occur Thursday, Nov. 10, at 1 p. m., in the Sunday-school room of the new Mathewson St. Church. *All* visiting pastors are cordially invited to be present.

O. W. SCOTT,
Vice-president for N. E. Southern Conference.

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OBITUARIES

O spirit, freed from bondage,
Rejoice, thy work is done!
The weary world is 'neath thy feet,
Thou, brighter than the sun!

Arise, put on thy garments,
Which the redeemed win!
Now sorrow hath no part in thee,
Thou sanctified from sin!

Awake and breathe the living air
Of our celestial clime!
Awake to love that knows no change,
Thou, who hast done with time!

Awake, lift up thy joyful eyes!
See, all heaven's host appears;
And be thou glad exceedingly,
Thou, who hast done with tears!

Awake! ascend! thou art not now
With those of mortal birth, —
The living God hath touched thy lips,
Thou, who hast done with earth!

— *Mary Howitt.*

Stone. — Mrs. Sarah R. Stone, wife of the late Rev. Jesse Stone, for many years an honored member of the Maine Conference, passed away suddenly at her home, near North Berwick, Me., Sept. 25, 1898. She was born in Topsham, Me., in 1812.

Mrs. Stone was educated in the best schools of her day, and for many years was a teacher in the public schools of Maine. She was converted at the age of eight, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church shortly afterward. In 1847 she was united in marriage with Rev. Jesse Stone, who was stationed at South Biddeford, and for more than forty-nine years she shared the joys and sorrows of this faithful servant of God who passed to his reward in 1896.

Mrs. Stone was an elect lady, her intelligence, culture, and unobtrusive spirit giving her a personality which was always felt by all who came into her presence. She was ever the perpetuating power in the life of her husband. "Mother Stone," as she was known far and near, remembered some of the early struggles of Methodism in this State, and as she retained her faculties to the last, it was very enjoyable to review the past with her.

Since the death of her husband she had lived alone, it being her choice, and when questioned by many as to why she did so at her advanced age, she constantly affirmed that when she needed companionship the Lord would send the right ones — and so it was; God honored her faith, for her son William from Arizona came to spend a few weeks with her, and it was during his visit that her earthly life came to its peaceful close. To one who understood the circumstances this was a modern miracle.

Mother Stone leaves four children, all in the far West, who mourn the loss of a kind, thoughtful mother. In her death the church loses one of its most beloved members.

The funeral was held in her home, Sept. 27, attended by the writer and Rev. John Ford. Many friends and neighbors gathered, and took the last look at one who for more than seventy-five years had lived an exemplary Christian life. D. F. NELSON.

Gibbs. — Mrs. Susan Gibbs, widow of Watts Gibbs, late of Wiscasset, Maine, died at her home in Wiscasset, March 5, 1898, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Gibbs was converted in early youth and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wiscasset, her native town, and through the many years of her life was a loyal and devoted member. She loved the doctrines of her church, for they were the statement of the teachings of her Saviour. She loved the polity of her church, for it represented an aggressive and efficient Christian service. Her devotion to that polity led her to welcome such modifications and enlargements of it as made the church more efficient in soul-saving. She loved the church, for it is the bride of Christ. Her love for humanity was as broad as the mission of the church. On the day of her husband's funeral, when reference was made to their many years of unbroken Christian service, she replied: "I only wish that we had done more for the church and world."

The later years of her life were passed in feebleness of body, but with clearness and strength of thought cheering on the hosts of the Lord. Her faith opened the way into the glories beyond, and she lived as seeing the invisible.

One son, Lincoln W., residing in Wiscasset, and one daughter, wife of Rev. S. J. Robinson, survive her. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs will long be precious in the churches of Rockland District. C. A. P.

Chick. — "Gone home" is the comment of one who knew well the life of Mrs. Olivia Chick, who departed this earth to be with God, Aug. 4, 1898. She was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 6, 1845.

Her life as a girl was spent in East Boston, with her father and mother, Daniel and Sarah B. Brewster. April 12, 1870, she married Edwin Chick, and the couple came to Kennebunkport to live. Both she and her husband were happily converted during the revival under Rev. Mr. Adams, and from being leaders in society became as well leaders in church enterprises and interests, entering whole-heartedly into every good word and work. Oct. 30, 1895, the family removed to Somerville, where they remained until May 1, 1898, when after an illness since Easter Sunday she came home to die among her dear ones.

She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are living. Two little ones — a boy and a girl — went before to await their mother at heaven's portal.

Her loss is universally mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives both within and without the church. L. H. BEAN.

Milligan. — Alexander Milligan was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1823, and died in Calais, Me., Oct. 4, 1897.

He came to Calais, Me., when a boy nine years old, where he resided till his decease, with the exception of a few months when the family lived "across the river." He was the only son of a family of five children. In 1848 he was married to Miss Mary Barclay, who survives him. Of their ten children six are living.

He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Calais in early manhood and continued a very worthy, active and influential member till death. He was a leading official during almost his entire membership, serving chiefly as chairman of the board of trustees. His interest in the success of the church and its work was unbounded, and his efforts in all temporal advancement and comfort of the congregation and pastor were foremost. His kindness and liberality toward all enterprises legitimate were unrestrained. His counsel and judgment, particularly in difficult situations of church life and work, were trusted, and his calm and intelligent decisions were popular and reliable with his brethren. As a personal friend and official helper to the pastor and a worthy member of the church, how much he is missed!

As a husband and father he was unexcelled. He dearly loved his home and family, and his leisure from necessary work and engagements was always spent with them. His greatest delight was found in ingeniously providing for the comfort, pleasure and development of his family. Never was there a kinder, more self-denying and indulgent father and husband. The earthly home is lonely and sad, but the heavenly home is jubilant and richer in possessing such an inhabitant.

As a citizen his name is closely identified with all the improvements and conveniences and progress of the city for the last twenty-five years. He represented Ward 2 in the city government for eighteen years consecutively, resigning but a few months previous to his death because of failing health. Always alert with pride and thoughtfulness for the community life, all new, wise, and advancing legislation and improvements found in him a faithful and liberal champion. He made no premeditated mistakes, and his public and official citizenship to the close was perfectly honorable and unusual. Few are such citizens!

He was an ardent lover of the Masonic fraternity, and exceptionally personified its principles. He passed up and through all the degrees of the Commandery, carrying with him in his travels all the honors, special respect and chief positions in their gift. He was also a devoted member of the I. O. Red Men.

All in all, he was a rare soul. His last days were especially distressing and painful physically, but how patient and uncomplaining with it all! The calmness and certainty of his trust in Jesus were often evinced; and several times after recovering from one of the distressed spells peculiar to the disease, he would look up with an unearthly brightness upon his countenance and say: "Oh, why did you not let me go? I was so happy. I thought I was just there. Why did not God take me then? However, I don't wish to hurry matters. He knows best." His end

AWFUL SKIN HUMOR

My little daughter's head and face broke out in bleeding sores. One of her ears was so affected we thought it would slough off. Her suffering was intense, getting no rest unless under opiates. The physician tried every known remedy, but instead of getting better, she got worse. Distracted with her condition, I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. *Before the first week* I noticed that the little sufferer was beginning to get relief, and in *less than two months* was *entirely cured*.
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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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was glorious. All who knew him find it easier to believe in Christ and heaven.

Chapman. — Henry Chapman was born in Dennis, Mass., in 1811, and died in Malden, May 8, 1898.

His father was a master mariner, and was lost at sea when his son was only five years old, leaving his four children to earn their own way. For seven years Mr. Chapman was bound out to a carpenter in New Bedford, thus mastering the trade which he followed the rest of his life.

When sixteen years of age he professed Christianity in a farmer's kitchen in Brewster, and it was not strange, therefore, that neighborhood prayer-meetings and the Methodist class-meeting, often held at the home of some member, always attracted him. At the age of nineteen he was made a class-leader in the old Elm Street (now County Street) Church in New Bedford, and this position he held, with short interruptions, all his life. Shortly after, he moved to Boston, and joined the North Bennet Street Church by letter. In 1837 he married Martha D. Green, who was the granddaughter of Abraham Ingersoll, one of the nine founders of Methodism in Boston. After the building of the Hanover Street Church he was a member many years, retaining his connection five years after removing to Charlestown. He belonged to Trinity Church in Charlestown thirty-five years. Thirteen years ago he removed to Malden, and immediately joined Centre Church, where he labored faithfully as a class-leader, member of the board, and in all other lines which opportunity offered.

Mr. Chapman was always faithful in testimony and exhortation. He loved to sing the songs of Zion, and with all those of the early days of Methodism he was familiar. Often in his later years he would break out in one of them in the prayer-meeting, singing with a holy rapture which spoke eloquently of his reminiscent joy in the songs of his youth.

He was spared a long sickness. At the close of the Sabbath day, when he had been too feeble to venture to church, and so had sat cheerfully in his home, with his loved Bible on his knees, he retired peacefully to sleep, waking in heaven. His funeral was held where he would have loved to have it — in his class-room at the church. So has passed away one more of the faithful. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." EDWIN H. HUGHES.

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CARLOS BANNING, 1853, New England Southern, Sd.; b. Lyme, Ct., Nov. 10, 1819; d. Newport, R. I., Aug. 7, 1898.

GEORGE WANTON ELLERY ELLIS, 1855, Local Preacher; b. North Sandwich, Sept. 13, 1828; d. North Sandwich, June 3, 1863.

EDWIN WARRINER, 1861, New York East; b. Ellisburgh, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1839; d. Stepney, Conn., Aug. 29, 1898.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wednesday, October 26

— President notifies Spain that no public property can be removed from Cuba until passed upon by joint evacuation committee.

— Dewey releases Spanish sailors captured during the war.

— It is said that an agreement has been reached by the Paris commissioners by which Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, is to be ours.

— First session of Cuban Assembly has been held at Santa Cruz del Sur.

— Preparations being made for landing American troops at Playa Marianao, Cuba.

— Grand Peace Jubilee opens in Philadelphia with naval parade; 200 vessels in line, headed by Secretary Long in the yacht May.

— Decision of Illinois Supreme Court that the Pullman Company holds $10,000,000 worth of lands, etc., illegally.

— Zinc selling at highest price on record.

— Union Tobacco Co. of America, capitalized at $10,000,000, incorporated.

— Severe snowstorms in Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin.

— Gen. Kitchener arrives in Marseilles from the Nile, with Capt. Baratier, bearer of Gen. Marchand's despatches.

— Whole French ministry resigns; turbulent scenes in Paris streets.

— Death of Puvis de Chavannes, the great French decorative painter.

Thursday, October 27

— Spanish troops in Cuba threaten to revolt; some soldiers sent to prison.

— Gen. Wood instructs Major Pettit, commanding at Manzanillo, to issue no rations to Cubans in arms.

— Proposition to pay off Cuban soldiers being seriously considered.

— Seventh Army Corps ordered to be reorganized and designated as force to occupy Cuba; Gen. Lee in command.

— Successful test of the 15-inch armor plate, at Washington.

— Death of the last surviving daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, aged 79.

— Captain Dickens, U. S. N., returns from San Francisco where he has been in connection with the naval training station which it is proposed to establish on the Pacific coast.

— France reported willing to evacuate Fashoda conditionally.

— Court of Cassation begins its hearing on the question of reopening the Dreyfus case.

— Sixty Japanese drowned by the collision of two steamers.

Friday, October 28

— Agreement in regard to Cuba said to have been reached in Paris; Spain relinquishes all claims to the island, but assumes liability for the debt.

— Large increase in customs revenues in Cuba since American methods were introduced.

— Sampson asks that the Vesuvius be sent to Havana; Spanish commissioners assure Americans that there are no mines in the harbor.

— Post-offices have been established in sixty towns on the island of Porto Rico.

— The President reviews troops at the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee, and is given a reception by the Clover Club.

— Admiral Dewey cables that all is quiet at Pekin, and that there is no danger to American interests.

— A company formed to develop 50,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia.

— *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the British cabinet at its meeting decided on five things, one of which was that Marchand must withdraw from Fashoda.

— M. Dupuy, asked by President Faure to form a new cabinet, consents to make the effort.

Saturday, October 29

— Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by President McKinley.

— The Massachusetts hospital ship Bay State arrives in Boston with 135 sick soldiers; two died on the voyage home.

— Death, in New York, of Col. Geo. E. Waring of yellow fever contracted while in Cuba as a sanitary expert.

— French barque Duchesse Ann arrives at San Francisco from Hong Kong, having lost her captain and one seaman from the bubonic plague.

— Acme Wrecking Company of San Francisco asks the Navy Department for authority to try to raise the Maine at their expense, the government to pay salvage if they are successful.

— A fire in the retail district of Haverhill, Mass., causes loss of $50,000.

— Five Mussulmans, leaders in the Cretan massacres, executed.

— M. Dupuy having difficulty in making up a new cabinet; the war department hard to fill.

— All European Powers have accepted the invitation of the Czar to take part in a disarmament conference.

— Serious scarcity of meat reported in Germany.

— Court of Cassation will investigate the Dreyfus case to see whether a new trial may be granted.

Monday, October 31

— An inventory of Spanish property in Havana is being taken.

— Gen. Wood finds the Cubans at Manzanillo discontented.

— It is reported that Gen. Blanco will leave Cuba on Nov. 20.

— Army hospital ship Missouri returns from Porto Rico with 271 sick and wounded soldiers.

— Prof. R. L. Herman, the new conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, arrives in Boston from Berlin.

— White residents of Wilmington, N. C., will offer armed resistance to attempts of Negroes to vote.

— Tremont St. M. E. Church, Boston, celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

— Colored Catholics hold their first separate religious service in Boston.

— The Commissioner of Pensions is authority for the statement that so far our losses in the war have been 2,906 deaths up to Sept. 30.

— Mrs. Merritt, the bride of Gen. Merritt, is ill, in London, with typhoid fever.

— French messenger returns to Egypt with instructions for Major Marchand.

— Seventy-two Spanish soldiers died on the transport Montserrat on their way to Spain.

— Fraulein Pecha, one of the nurses of the late Herr Barisch, dies in Vienna of the plague.

— The German Emperor and Empress arrive in Jerusalem and are enthusiastically received.

Tuesday, November 1

— The Administration decides to delay the sending of troops to Cuba.

— War investigators complete their tour of the Southern camps.

— American Peace Commissioners demand all of the Philippine Islands, the United States assuming that part of the debt incurred in improving the islands.

— Cuba sends to the President a petition signed with 100,000 names, asking for Spain's immediate evacuation of the island.

— The transport Zealandia sails for Manila with the 1st Tennessee regiment.

— The battleships Oregon and Iowa arrive at Bahia.

— Consul Hanna advises young men seeking work to keep away from Porto Rico.

— Cost of the war with Spain will reach about $240,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year.

— Negroes flocking into Indian Territory, having been driven from Texas in large numbers.

— Death of Rev. Samuel M. Duncan, D. D., foreign secretary of the American Baptist Union.

— The Omaha Exposition closes; a success financially and otherwise.

— M. Dupuy succeeds in forming a cabinet; two of the old members remain.

— Entire Japanese cabinet resigns.

The Italian Church in Boston has entered upon what bids fair to be the most successful year that it has yet known. Through the instrumentality of the "mothers' meeting," held on Saturday mornings, fourteen women have been brought into the church. While once they came only for the sale of old clothing, now they come to sew and for the service. The pastor, Rev. G. Conte, however, does not wish to give up this sale, as at this time supplies are greatly needed — warm clothing for men, women and children. These garments are repaired and sold to the people for a trifle. Mr. Conte writes: "Will you not look among your closets and trunks, and send us your outgrown or half-worn clothing? Never mind if they are faded and a little out of style; they will keep some poor person warm, and will be gratefully received." All contributions should be sent to Rev. Gaetano Conte, 84 Cross St., Boston.

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